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McCALL'S MAGAZINE

THE QUEEN OF FASHION NEW YORK CITY.

Vol. XXV. FEBRUARY, 1898. No. 6.

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR

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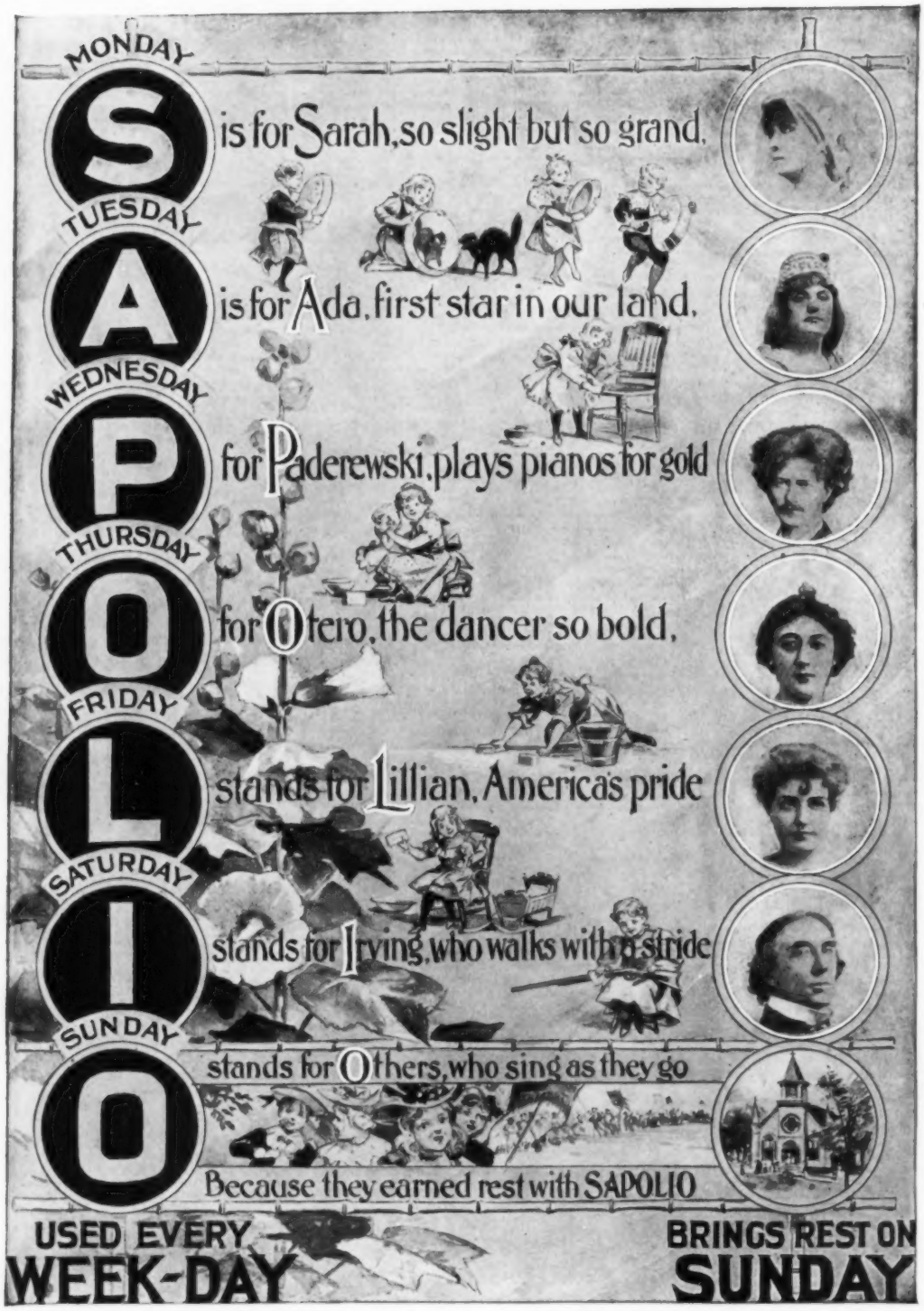
MONDAY
S
is for Sarah, so slight but so grand,
TUESDAY
A
is for Ada, first star in our land,
WEDNESDAY
P
for Paderewski, plays pianos for gold
THURSDAY
O
for Otero, the dancer so bold,
FRIDAY
L
stands for Lillian, America's pride
SATURDAY
I
stands for Irving, who walks with a stride
SUNDAY
O
stands for Others, who sing as they go
Because they earned rest with SAPOLIO
USED EVERY
WEEK-DAY
BRINGS REST ON
SUNDAY

McCALL'S MAGAZINE
THE QUEEN OF FASHION. NEW YORK CITY.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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Vol. XXV. **NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1898.** **No. 6.**

Dress and Fashion in New York.

Seen During an Afternoon's Stroll on Fifth Avenue.

IN strolling up "the Avenue" on any afternoon this month, one meets an almost endless procession of fashionably attired men and women. "History repeats itself," saith the old proverb and the modes at the present moment, are certainly repeating themselves with a distressing lack of variety. Russian coats and blouses are seen everywhere. Ladies short or tall, thin or stout all seem possessed to attire themselves in the pouched and baggy affair that only suits a certain type of figure. Some of these garments, worn with the very narrow medallion and filigree belts, which are now the correct thing, are very attractive owing to openings and insertions of the yoke and bib order, and the new, yet ever so old appliqué of black over color, simulating panels, yokes, and ceintures, appears to be exceedingly popular. Many of the stripes and vests are really insertion laid on color, but not a few semi-transparent textures are arranged in this form, and worn over colored slips.

Bright dahlia gradually merged into cerise and rose shades, and now a bright pinky-cerise and vivid tangerine-yellow are the most popular of relief tints for millinery, or, discreetly veiled, to figure on the gown.

Combinations of pink and violet, sapphire and primrose, lime-green and heliotrope, and grey and turquoise are still in favor, but the mixture of blue and green is now eclipsed by a combination of violet and pea green, which, cleverly managed, and in just the right tints, is by no means obtrusive or bizarre. Fancy velvet is largely used in the new Winter blouses and gowns, or the velvet composes the blouse entirely, while the skirt is of poplinette or faced cloth.

Braiding is so fashionable that appliqué designs grow more elaborate, and there are skirt and bodice pieces of varied design, which can be applied even after the gown is completed. Small motifs and medallions of lace and guipure, also in jet and sequins, are seen for trimming blouses and bodices. These are generally used in combination with frills or insertions of lace, or to supplement the the grouped and crossed rows of bébé velvet ribbon which, to some extent, are superseding tucks.

In millinery, the toque reigns supreme, but the name is elastic, and embraces bonnets and the smaller hats, or, in fact, anything which is stringless.

E. B. CLARK.

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES.

For description see "Dress Accessories" on Page 22.

What to Wear and How to Make It.

DAME FASHION has been working to good purpose during this last month and has brought out some striking novelties that bid fair to revolutionize many of our present modes.

THE NEW SKIRTS.

All the latest skirts are decidedly narrower. The linings, which are usually made separately and fastened to the outside only at the belt, being rarely cut more than three and one-half to four yards wide. The skirt proper is also of less width than formerly or it is made to look so, for even when full at the back, the appearance of fulness is completely hidden under pleats which make the front and sides appear much narrower than they are in reality. These skirts are very cleverly hung and there is no unnecessary weight as few of them have hair cloth or any other sort of stiffening except directly in the back breadths. In very soft and clinging materials an eight-inch strip of pliable horsehair is run around the front and sides just above the binding.

Side and front panels are being introduced and give scope for charming combinations of cloth and velvet, silk and pleated chiffon, etc.

One of the very newest skirts has a bias ruffle around the bottom and a draped over-skirt effect; the back breadths plain; the front also plain with the draping high on the hips. This has not yet been worn much. Another charming novelty, less radical than the one just described, is cut with two bias ruffles, narrow in the front and gradually widening towards the back. They are put on to form what is termed the pointed apron front. This plain space above the ruffles is often elaborately braided. Fashionable dressmakers are making many of the new walking skirts to train slightly in the back. It remains to be seen whether this untidy fashion will become popular, but present indications seem to point to this undesired result.

UP TO DATE SLEEVES.

The latest importations from Paris, as well as many of the new creations of the most ultra of Fifth Avenue modistes are made with perfectly tight sleeves that emulate the old "eelskin" ones of years ago. A fashion trying to the best figure and requiring a positive genius in the art of fitting. More conservative dressmakers have accepted these sleeves, but finish the top in some fashion with epaulettes and puffs which softly frame the arm-hole and give a certain amount of that extra width to the shoulders to which we have grown accustomed. Sometimes the arm is circled round and round with braid like a huge serpent; at other times the sleeve is trimmed down its whole length with handsome buttons.

BELTS.

The most elaborate of jeweled novelties are in vogue, but some of the smartest dressmakers and their customers, have discarded these girdles in favor of a trim and narrow waistband of cloth relieved by rows of stitching. This, of course, only obtains as a rule on plain cloth gowns.

BETTY MODISH.

McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 4977—Skirt, 4984

A HANDSOME CALLING GOWN.—*For description see opposite column.*

LADIES' COSTUME.
Waist, 4977—Skirt, 4984.

Broadcloth in the new shade of blue was used for this smart gown. The handsome bodice is is cut with a tight-fitting back laid in pleats below the waist line. The front is gathered into the belt on either side of a plain vest of tan velvet. Modish revers, richly trimmed with passementerie and fur, form an attractive trimming, while shaped epaulettes are placed at the tops of the tight-fitting sleeves. A lace jabot and stock gives a stylish finish to the neck. A jaunty basque is sewed onto the bodice under the jeweled girdle and joins the back at the under-arm seams. A draped skirt completes this modish toilette.

No. 4977.—Ladies' Waist (with Blouse Front), requires for medium size, 3 yards material 27 inches wide, 2⅛ yards 36 inches wide, or 1⅞ yards 42 inches wide. Lining required, 1¾ yds. braid passementerie represented, 4¼ yards; ribbon, 3 yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 4984.—Ladies' Draped Skirt (with Five-Gored Lining), requires for medium size, 5⅜ yards material 36 inches wide, 5⅛ yards 40 inches wide, or 4¼ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, 4½ yards; passementerie represented, 8¾ yards. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width of lining at lower edge of skirt, 3⅜ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

A NOVEL AND STYLISH COSTUME.

Waist, 4971—Skirt, 4972.

A very smart toilette is here displayed. The novel blouse front bodice is composed of black velvet with a yoke of cerise taffeta. It has a tight-fitting back and a slashed basque sewed onto the lower edge. The handsome skirt is of figured moiré velour.

No. 4971.—Ladies' Waist (having Blouse Front and Tight-Fitting Back), requires for medium size, 3 yards material 24 inches wide, 1¾ yards 40 inches wide, or 1½ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, 1¾ yards; silk, 1 yard 22 inches wide; trimming represented, 7 yards; buttons, 3. Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cts.; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 4972.—Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt (with Fan-Pleated Back), requires for medium size, 4¼ yards material 36 inches wide, 3⅞ yards 40 inches wide, or 3 yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, 4⅝ yards. Length of skirt in front, 42 inches; width around bottom, 3¾ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cts.; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 4971—Skirt, 4972

McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 4970—Skirt, 4853

LADIES' COSTUME.—This design is suited to either silks or woolens The smart bodice is cut with a full vest of gathered net, which runs over the shoulders and forms a pointed yoke effect in the back. Square revers start at the shoulders and terminate at the bust. The sleeves are made in the very latest shape. Wide taffeta ribbon forms the belt and collar, while a narrower variety of the same trimming outlines the vest and edges the revers. The handsome skirt is cut in the new circular style One of the new sashes adorns the back.

No. 4970.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size, 2⅞ yards material 24 inches wide, 1⅝ yards 40 inches wide, or 1⅜ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, 1⅝ yards; silk, 1¼ yards 22 inches wide; passementerie represented, 3⅜ yards; ribbon, 3 yards; chiffon edging, 3⅜ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

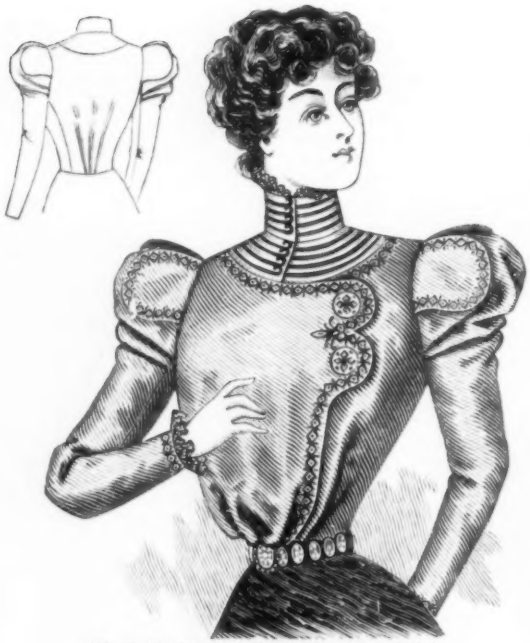
Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 4853.—Ladies' Circular Skirt (with Front Gore), requires for medium size, 4⅝ yards material 40 inches wide, 4¼ yards 48 inches wide, or 4¼ yards 52 inches wide. Length of skirt in front, 42 inches; width around bottom, 4½ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

Pretty Waists for Ladies and Misses.

No. 4987.—LADIES' WAIST.—This smart bodice, one of the most charming of our new designs, shows a stylish combination of black and white. The blouse front and gathered back of black grosgrain are cut away at the neck to display a round yoke and stock collar of white satin, striped with rows of narrow jet beading. The closing is formed slightly towards the left side. At the bust the bodice is cut in two graceful scallops, fastened by big buttons of jet and steel. The modish sleeves have their fulness stylishly arranged at the shoulders and are trimmed by jaunty sleeve caps, slashed in the centre to form huge scallops richly edged with jet passementerie. The same trimming borders the yoke and continues down the front closing. One of the new jeweled belts is worn about the waist. Plain woolen, with a yoke and stock collar of velvet, would be a very stylish and serviceable material to use for this design, but serge, cheviot, ladies' cloth, broadcloth, Henrietta, repped materials, taffeta or any fashionable silk would be equally appropriate.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4987

For description see opposite column.

No. 4987.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size, 2⅞ yards material 27 inches wide, 2⅜ yards 36 inches wide, or 1⅞ yards 42 inches wide. Lining required, 1⅞ yards; braid passementerie represented, 3½ yards; lace, 2 yards; narrow braid 4½ yards; buttons, 2. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 4994.—MISSES' RUSSIAN BLOUSE SHIRT WAIST.—The most stylish and popular of all the new designs intended for young girls is here displayed. Red and green plaid woolen was used for our model, which is cut with a Russian blouse front, with the fulness gathered into the neck and bagging gracefully at the waist line. The closing is formed at the left side. For about a space of six inches from the shoulder to bust it is trimmed by a handsome strap of green velvet adorned with a row of gilt buttons. The same velvet is used for the high stock collar which completes the neck. The back of the garment is pleated into a regular pointed shirt waist yoke which gives a very trim and attractive appearance to the figure. The sleeves are cut in the new shape with a slight fulness at the shoulders and fitted under-arm pieces. A belt of plain velvet is worn about the waist, but, if preferred, this may be replaced by either a girdle of belting, leather or one of the new jeweled novelties. Dressmakers are using velvet, velveteen, corduroy, plain or fancy taffeta, plaid silk, cashmere, Henrietta or fine serge for these blouses.

No. 4994.—Misses' Russian Blouse Shirt Waist, requires for medium size, 3⅛ yards material 24 inches wide, 1¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 1⅝ yards 40 inches wide. Lining required, 1⅛ yards; lace represented, 1½ yards; velvet, ⅜ yard; buttons, 6. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4994

For description see above.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4981

No. 4981.—MISSES' WAIST.—This jaunty waist is made of golden brown cashmere with bretelles and girdle of turquoise blue velvet. The blouse front is cut plain at the shoulders, but has its fulness gathered into the waist line where it bags gracefully over the girdle. A yoke piece of guipure lace, laid over sky blue satin, is faced onto the garment both back and front. This is bordered by a handsomely shaped bertha of velvet, edged with a pleated ruffle of brown taffeta. A high band collar, adorned with a soft frill of white chiffon, completes the neck. The back of the garment, where the closing is made, is gathered. The tight sleeves are trimmed at the top by short puffs.

No. 4981.—Misses' Waist, requires for medium size, 2¾ yards material 27 inches wide, 2 yards 36 inches wide, or 1⅞ yards 40 inches wide. Lining required, 1½ yards; velvet represented, ½ yard; lace, ⅜ yard. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

Dame Fashion Interviewed.

FASHION and I are old friends, if I may use the word old in connection with Fashion, who is above all things new; and I sought her far and near in the private sanctums of the great modistes, and at exclusive dinners, dances and big balls.

She always addresses me with a certain degree of intimacy after these many years of acquaintanceship, and airily calls me "My dear," while she puts her head on one side, and criticises my clothes. The attitude reminded me to-day to congratulate her on having decided to wear her hat straight.

"What a hideous idea that was of yours," I ventured to suggest irreverently, "to slant the hat over the right eyebrow, and trim it mountains high on the left side."

She wagged her head impressively. "Mine was not a hideous idea, a slight slant was my suggestion. I whispered the suggestion into the ear of a milliner in Paris, and forthwith it was shouted abroad, and in the hands or on the heads of the multitude it made straightway, or rather slantway, for the ridiculous. And that," she said with a sigh, "is what you generally do with my ideas. I have offered this season for your consideration the pouched order of bodice. I never suggested it was fit for every woman under the sun; but, bless you, you all wear it, whether Nature has provided you with a natural pouch or not, whether you are slim or stout, broad-backed and wide-hipped, you will wear the pouched bodice, and then excuse your follies explaining the hideousness of your general outline with a shrug of the shoulders and the assertion that "Fashion insists." Fashion insists on nothing which is not becoming to the individual. She indicates, or endeavors to do so, the road towards the novel, but she begs you all to step warily, not to be led to follow the straight course should a slight divergence be more suited to your special needs, and always, and above all things, to turn on your way where the signpost points to the suitable."

And then at this point (we were in a shop at the moment, a fact I had forgotten to mention), she leant her elbows on the counter, and proceeded thus; "I continue to love embroidery of every description, even though the general use of paillettes has made them no novelty. The best evening dresses that I am making this year are of net embroidered in steel or silver sequins. Soft Liberty satin is also a fabric which I will embroider most successfully with sequins. Take a pale blue satin and trace it with glittering blue sequins in a large design of leaves. The bodice should be made of the same, swathed round the figure, outlined with a gathered collar of tulle or lace, with fichu ends falling at one side from a bunch of colored flowers. Transparent sleeves of net worked with the paillettes should complete the gown. And here," she said, drawing from her pocket a couple of rough sketches, "I will give you designs for two evening dresses, but they should not both be trimmed with paillettes, because I can see by the way you are shaking your head at me that you do not consider these a novelty. The one is of Liberty satin in pale green, trimmed with a waved design formed of ruches of tulle. The bodice has a chemisette of shirred tulle, and the sleeves are made of bows of velvet, velvet also forming the belt round the waist. Now, do have a look at this sketch with paillettes, and tell me whether you do not think I am justified in continuing to love the style. The gown is to be of velvet, traced with jet down each seam, the bodice has a chemisette of point lace, caught over the shoulders with strings of jet; the sleeves are of point lace, little diamond buttons decorate either side of the belt, which is just a folded piece of ribbon."

I snatched at this to copy it immediately. And then she showed me another gown all made in tucks of grey chiffon, the skirt being tucked from the hips half-way down the dress towards the hem, where it set out into a deep flounce on either side of a front formed of white satin traced with silver, a velvet belt was roumd the waist of this, and the sleeves were tucked from shoulder to wrist.

"Pretty dresses for young girls I am designing again this year," Fashion continued, "of net striped with satin ribbons, edged with frills of net bordered again with satin ribbons. Spotted net or plain net may be equally well used for such frocks, but I commend to your economical friends the wear of soft satin in preference to net. My evening cloaks, I confess, I have not invested with much novelty. Chinchilla is my favorite fur; with the addition of a scarf of yellow lace it is becoming to the many. I think you know all about the fur coats for everyday.' I smiled, and thereupon she replied: "But of course you think you know all about everything; that is your special charm. You ask my secrets with the firm conviction that you know more about Fashion than her own mother does."

KITTY SHOPPER.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4973

UP-TO-DATE IN EVERY RESPECT.

For description see opposite column.

MISSES' COSTUME.
No. 4973.

This simple and stylish frock is especially becoming to a young girl. The bodice is made with a full gathered front fastening on the left side, where it is finished by a knife pleating of silk headed by a smart ribbon garniture. The sleeves are gracefully draped at the tops and have pleated frills at the wrists. The handsome skirt is cut with five gores.

No. 4973.—Misses' Costume, requires for medium size, 4⅛ yards material 36 inches wide, 3¾ yards 40 inches wide, or 3⅛ yards 48 inches wide. Silk required for pleating, 1 yard; lining, 4¾ yards; ribbon represented, 5 yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

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PATTERNS.—Very careful attention is given to all orders for patterns. Patterns are sent immediately on the day orders are received. There is no delay. Orders can be sent to our Chicago Branch, 189 Fifth Avenue, if preferred. Many ladies write to know if they can get patterns that were illustrated in former issues of this magazine. To this we reply "Yes!" Nearly every pattern that has ever been seen in this magazine can be sent promptly. Patterns are not discarded until we are sure that there will be no further orders for them.

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Notes of the Month.

THE shortest month in all the twelve is almost here again. This year it is likely to be crowded with gaieties from beginning to end, for the "season" is at its height and society rushes madly from one entertainment to another. These festivities give great opportunities to Dame Fashion, who at present is kept very busy designing ball gowns for matron and maid and blending colors and materials in a way that adds an irresistible charm to beauty and casts a glamour over the plainest face and figure. Saint Valentine with his accompanying caddie Cupid, who carries his hearts and darts and all his implements of warfare, usually puts in an appearance about this time and takes a hand in the game. It is rumored that he is now bending all his efforts to arrange several fashionable marriages.

IN the March number we intend to break all previous records and get out an issue that will astonish even our old subscribers, who should by this time be accustomed to pleasant surprises. To begin with, in addition to our regular illustrations of all the latest styles, we shall publish two beautifully colored fashion plates of handsome costumes. This feature, we are sure, is well calculated to please the professional dressmaker or the woman who does her own sewing. "How New York Society Women Dress Their Hair," a most useful article, lavishly illustrated with handsome half tone pictures of the very latest coiffures sketched at one of the smartest hairdresser's in town, will be sure to delight the ladies. "Where Rich Americans Spend February and March," is a timely subject most charmingly illustrated by photographs of St. Augustine, Lake Worth and other popular Southern resorts. "All About Drawn Work," will occupy the place of honor in our fancy work department. Betty Modish will discuss, "What Will Be Worn This Spring," a "Page for Dressmakers," will contain many invaluable hints for the designer of gowns.

THE piquant face of Gladys Wallis, one of the daintiest little actresses on the stage, looks out from our cover this month.

SO numerous and so varied are the fashionable etceteras which complete the perfect toilette, that it requires both taste and judgment to be correctly attired nowadays. The "Dress Accessories," displayed on page 222, were sketched directly from the most exclusive modes shown by the best New York shops. In the centre is an ermine cape, handsomely decorated with lace and cerise velvet. The little maid in the left hand corner is arrayed in a jaunty cloak of hunter's green broadcloth, trimmed on the left side, where it fastens, with a ruffle of accordion pleated silk headed by a band of mink fur. This scheme of decoration is very simple and effective and can be successfully used on almost any style of coat.

In the lower right hand corner is displayed the very latest thing in dressing jackets, made with a tucked yoke and an accordion pleated front and back.

A beautiful silk petticoat, elaborately trimmed with ruches and ruffles, is seen in the opposite corner. A feature well worth copying is the cross row of tucks which forms squares above the ruffle.

Handkerchiefs were never daintier than they are this season. Valenciennes and Duchesse lace are the favorite trimmings, though embroidery is still seen and will certainly always be popular. Three beauties are shown in the illustration.

Every woman who contemplates making a new evening or house gown or even re-modelling an old one should look carefully at the two sashes which our artist has delineated. One, on the right side of the picture is of bright red satin ribbon trimmed with ruffles of black Chantilly lace, put on in points. The other has round ends and is bordered by a lace frill; accordion pleated ruffles of chiffon or silk are also often used for this purpose. Sashes are, certainly, a perfect craze at the present moment and no evening or house frock is considered complete without one.

Collarettes of ribbon and lace are one of the most useful possessions of the society girl. White chiffon, lace and long loops of purple ribbon were used to make the large one shown in the illustration.

The fancy jabot of lace and ribbon is easy to copy and will be sure to be admired, while close beside it is displayed the latest fad in cravats, an accordion pleated novelty. This is made of silk or satin in all the popular shades.

Two of the fancy jeweled and medallioned belts that have so taken the fancy of the big metropolis, a couple of beautiful pocketbooks, some of the new hat pins and a pair of evening gloves complete the picture.

The pretty girl on our title page, shown in the illustration "Fashionable Novelties," is wearing over her bodice of castor broadcloth a lovely collarette of black dotted net. This is made with a full vest effect trimmed with ruffles. The big frills, which adorn the shoulders, are decorated with smart bows of bright pink velvet ribbon. My lady carries in her hand a modish Empire fan of pink silk spangled with silver; this is suspended from one of the new lorgnette chains that gives such a coquettish touch to the toilette. Her hair is dressed in the effective Pompadour style and caught up in the back by one of the new combs of tortoise-shell and cut steel. A black velvet belt, studded with imitation turquoises and fastened by a beautiful buckle, is worn about the waist. From this is suspended an enamelled silver chatelaine in the form of a *fleur de lis* with the usual smelling bottle, and bon-bon pendants.

There is constant change in the style of jewelry, and lately there has been a craze for buttons of elaborate and expensive design, which has now merged into a demand for belts and buckles of the most ornate type.

Long chains, set with pearls or other stones, are worn much looped on bodice or blouse, and for evening wear are caught round the neck with a small jeweled brooch or pin, and again looped on the low corsage. Pearls, intersected with paste, or finished with paste clasps, are much in favor, and the short, old-fashioned necklet, with locket or pendant, is now worn again. Heart-shaped lockets of quite a large size, and set in the corner with a single stone, are also worn, and tiny coins and lockets depend from the fob chain, or are connected with the watch.

Hints for Getting up Fairs, Bazaars, Etc.

I SUPPOSE there is no more popular mode of obtaining money for charity than by getting up a fair or bazaar. People who are asked to subscribe to some good work or other will often hesitate over a dollar or two, but they will spend many times this sum at the booth or stall and will often contribute useful and pretty articles.

It is always a question how to dress the stall holders and how to designate the various stalls. I am rather tired of "Nationalities," and "Old Time Costumes" have been done to death. Perhaps flowers are a shade more novel, and give more scope for originality. Each booth should be named after a flower, and have large baskets of the flower hanging from the poles at the side. The dresses of the stall-holders should be as simple as possible, after the Kate Greenaway type, as these may be made to suit ladies of all ages, and are simply charming for children. Moreover, they are very inexpensive, and can be easily made at home. Both children and girls should have gowns of white muslin, with huge sashes just under the arms, tied in a bow at the back, bonnets or hats of quaint shape, laden with their typical flowers, and a big bunch of the same fastened to the front of the dress. Shoes, stockings, and mitts must also be white. For older ladies, the gowns can be made of grey, or even of black, with white muslin fichus round the shoulders, and a posy of flowers in front.

A "Rose" stall will be one on which anything can be sold—a nondescript collection, such as most people accumulate for their bazaars, finding place here. The stall (which consists of a long table, formed by laying planks on trestles) should be covered with white sateen—in fact, they should all be alike in this matter, and the tall uprights on each side must be swathed with white muslin, and have large Madeira baskets filled with roses hung on to the front. Right across the top let a rope be stretched from upright to upright with a kind of signboard hanging from the centre. On this the words, "The Rose Stall," should be painted in black letters, on a white ground, and some roughly painted roses appear to be twining round the words. There is sure to be someone amongst the community sufficiently artistic to paint the signs for each booth, as they only require to be done very coarsely, effect, and not detail, being the object to be gained.

Another stall can be called the "Shamrock," and this should be for Irish wares of all kinds—handkerchiefs, linen, tea-cloths, bedspreads, doileys, and children's clothes. There is often a great demand for needlework commenced, and the piece sold with materials for finishing. This takes much less time than to work a thing completely, so I will commend it to stall-holders who have not much leisure. For example, let them get several squares of linen, large enough for afternoon tea-cloths, and iron off a pretty transfer, either as corner-pieces, or as a border going all around. They can just commence one piece in silks or flax threads to show the colorings, and have sufficient silks or thread to complete the work done up in a parcel. Probably it will be difficult to get real shamrocks, but the baskets can be filled with imitation ones and grasses, and the posies can be eked out with green ribbons.

Thistles represent Scotland, of course, and this will be a capital stall for "woolies" of all kinds. On the same principle as the commenced linen-work, there can be sufficient wool for a pair of socks, with two pairs of knitting needles, and clearly written directions for making, sold at so much for the lot.

The Art booth should be as æsthetic as possible. Sunflowers always seem to be the most appropriate blossoms, and they are very effective against the white draperies. As at this time of the year real sunflowers are out of the question, very good imitations may be made of crepe paper.

An Oriental stall usually finds a good many customers. It is a good plan to get some responsible city firm to send down a selection of Oriental things on the sale or return system. They generally supply them at a low price for fairs; therefore, it is easy to make a considerable profit on them. The flower for this stall must be the Japanese chrysanthemum. Probably these will have to be artificial. The stall-holders here may be dressed a la Japanese.

A "Sweet Lavender" stall will be popular, with all kinds of sachets and scent bags. Large sachets, made of lavender-colored linen, and big enough to cover the contents of a linen drawer, are very charming, and quite easily made. The top is of the linen, and the under part of muslin, with plenty of lavender between. The tea stall can have any flower, such as carnations or violets, and the flower stall itself should be called the "Posy" stall. Several children should be sellers here, each having a large basket-work tray hung round her neck with ribbons, and plentifully supplied with posies and buttonholes.

Have the candy stall lavishly decorated with imitation buttercups and daisies, and the attendants dressed alternately in white and yellow. If the sweets are enclosed in dainty little pound and half-pound boxes of tissue paper in these two shades with a bunch of artificial posies on top of each they will sell readily and for a good price.

Recently at a very successful fair the "Literary Salad" was tried with great effect. Take some green crepe paper and cut out a quantity of leaves to imitate lettuce. To the foot of each of these leaves paste a strip of white paper on which has been written a well known quotation from some famous author. The leaves are then put into a large salad bowl and arranged so that the quotations are hidden. One pays ten cents for a leaf and if he can tell who wrote the quotation he gets a prize. Strange to say, the commonest quotations are usually hardest.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4989

A PRETTY FROCK.

For description see opposite column.

GIRLS' DRESS No. 4989.

Fancy red and white novelty goods made this sweet little frock. The dainty blouse waist is cut out in a V both back and front to display a pointed yoke covered with all-over embroidery. Three rows of narrow black velvet ribbon border this yoke and trim the neat band collar that finishes the neck. The well cut sleeves are adorned at the tops by stylish puffs and slashed epaulettes. The jaunty skirt has a gored front and gathered back. It is shirred onto the bodice. Pearl grey cashmere with pointed yoke and sleeve caps of scarlet taffeta would be a very effective combination for this design, but almost any fashionable silk or woolen could be substituted if preferred.

No. 4989.—Girls' Dress, requires for medium size, 3⅜ yards material 36 inches wide, 3⅛ yards 40 inches wide, or 2⅞ yards 40 inches wide. Lining required 3⅝ yards; velvet represented, ¾ yard; braid, 1½ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN THE NEW YORK SHOPS.

For description see "Dress Accessories" on Page 220.

Fashions for the Little Ones.

SCHOOL frocks will first claim my attention in this article. For these indispensable costumes we have the choice of many soft woolen fabrics that are suitable for rough wear—cheviot, poplins and plaids, make up successfully; face cloth and cashmere are also good wearing materials, to say nothing of our old friend serge. A novel school frock, and one which could be easily made by an amateur for a little girl, is built of dull red cloth; it has a plain skirt, and a Russian blouse. The latter is drawn into a waistband, and has a shaped basque below; a black velvet collar, with a crossway piece down the side fastening of the blouse, cuffs, and waistband complete the trimming of the costume.

For an older girl nothing is prettier or more serviceable for school wear than a woolen shirt waist, either of plaid or plain material worn with a navy blue or black skirt.

Draped skirts which are rapidly coming to the fore for adults will not be much worn by young girls, but flounces can be run round the hems, or lengthway trimmings can be employed on the seams. Flat silk braid half an inch in width forms one of the neatest trimmings for simple frocks; it can be used to outline seams and hems of skirts, while more of it can be placed upon the bodice in tailor fashion.

Now, with regard to frocks for quite small children, there are a number of people who think that nothing looks as well as white all the year round. A number of fancy materials are being shown, which are intended to make warm frocks for the little ones; they are woven in white, écru, and deep creamy tints. These fabrics can be made up into charming little suits, while soft fluffy cloths of the same tints are trimmed with white fur after being made up into walking pelisses. Velveteens are very dressy for small children's wear, and as they do not soil so readily as white goods, they will be popular. The material is soft enough to be made in smock style, without looking at all bulky.

Some smart reefer coats for little people are made of a smooth scarlet cloth. These are most becoming to dark-eyed children. Pelisses are still made in smock shapes, which are prettier than any other style. Those which are worn by babies have deep shoulder capes edged with fur. Older children can be treated to yokes outlined with fur borders and long bishop sleeves fastening round the wrists with fur cuffs to match. Hats are usually preferred to bonnets, and, although the close-fitting Puritan caps were very pretty, a hat of moderate dimensions gives the costume a better finish.

For older girls out of door garments in the shape of Russian blouses are being made of furs and of velvet. Velveteen—the pretty soft art velveteen—is regarded as one of the smartest materials for the present season. It is used alike to form pelisses, redingotes, and out-of-door blouses; a rich shade of ruby red looks extremely well when finished with trimmings of ermine or chinchilla fur. Purple velveteens, others in various shades of green or red, are the most noticeable just now; they can be made up into very dressy costumes, with plain skirts and bolero bodices fitted with sleeves; the latter are worn over vests of a fancy glacé silk. The blouse style of bodice also looks well carried out in velveteen; lace trimmings may be employed upon them with very good effect. Dresses which are made of colored cashmeres look well trimmed with velveteen, and many a frock remaining from last season can be renovated at a small cost by adding a little of the material upon the bodice, leaving the skirt plain as before; unless it has been outgrown, when a deep hem of velveteen at once renders it wearable. MAUD GREVILLE.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4980

FOR BEST OR SCHOOL WEAR.

See description in opposite column.

When You Write a Letter.

THE wise adult will leave the tinted papers and odd styles in big envelopes and small to the young girl and the collegian, and choose the always correct heavy cream paper, with a monogram or crest modestly emblazoned thereon.

It is not permissible to have the monogram put on the envelope. It is sufficient to have it at the head of the letter sheet.

The use of ruled paper is entirely relegated to school children and the untutored classes. With the present straggly styles of penmanship, lines would be more of a hindrance than a help.

An excessively heavy black border is no longer the thing on mourning stationery a narrower one having taken its place. A black monogram or crest may be stamped on the white paper.

The mistress of a handsome country home will always provide a quantity of stationery for the use of her visitors, embellished with the name of the house. The visitors are supposed, as a matter of courtesy, to conduct their correspondence on this paper.

Sealing-wax is always in good form, although in these days of hurry few women, even of leisure, take time to place the dainty wax circlet on the envelope flap.

UNTIL a few years ago the original Mary of the familiar poem, "Mary had a little lamb," was alive—a very old lady, Mrs. Mary E. Tyler. Quaint as it may seem, the little verses were based on a true incident, the lamb lying under Mary's seat in a village school, and, coming forth, incurring the fate mentioned in the verses—"And so the teacher turned it out." It took a man and a woman to write the five original verses.

GIRLS' BLOUSE COSTUME.
No. 4980.

This natty little suit shows a particularly pretty combination of plain cloth, velvet and silk. Navy blue cheviot was used for the stylish bodice, which is cut with a full front, bagging at the waist line in the usual blouse fashion. A big sailor collar of velvet, edged with black silk passementerie, gives a fashionable appearance to the back of the costume and is continued down the front in graceful revers. A full vest of red taffeta fills up the opening between the points of the collar. The sleeves are moderately full at the shoulders and are trimmed at the wrists by bands of passementerie laid over red silk. The handsome skirt is gored and cut with a gathered back.

No. 4980.—Girls' Blouse Costume, requires for medium size, 4 yards material 36 inches wide, 3⅝ yards 40 inches wide, or 3 yards 48 inches wide. Light material required for vest and collar, ⅞ yard 27 inches wide; lining, 3¼ yards; braid, 7⅜ yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4982

LADIES' RUSSIAN JACKET.—Rough black cheviot was used for this stylish jacket, which is made with a fitted back, laid in two jaunty box-pleats below the waist line. The front is double-breasted and cut in blouse shape, bagging fashionably at the waist and fastening on the left side with two rows of big buttons. Under the belt, a shaped basque piece is sewed onto the front of the coat. This is not joined to the back, but slashed at the sides and left open to the waist line. A high storm collar finishes the neck. The sleeves display a graceful shape at the shoulders, and fit the arm closely for almost their whole length.

No. 4982.—Ladies' Russian Coat (with Tight-Fitting Back), requires for medium size, 3¾ yards material 27 inches wide, 2⅞ yards 36 inches wide, or 2½ yards 42 inches wide. Lining required, 4 yards 24 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

GIRLS' RUSSIAN CLOAK No. 4986.

A particularly effective coat of green and black novelty goods is here shown. It is cut with a blouse front and fitted back, laid in box-pleats below the waist line and falling nearly to the tops of the boots. At the front and sides, a circular skirt is joined onto the garment, the seam being hidden by the natty braid trimmed belt. Stylish sleeve caps are placed at the tops of the well cut sleeves. A comfortable rolling collar completes the neck. Taffeta silk is used as a lining in our model, but the garment may be made without a lining if preferred. Broadcloth, kersey, cheviot, beaver, tweeds, checks, invisible plaids, velvet, velveteen, corduroy or almost any desired cloaking can be used for this design. Dark red cheviot trimmed with astrakhan is a stylish combination suggested.

No. 4986.—Girls' Russian Cloak, requires for medium size, 3½ yards material 36 inches wide, 3¼ yards 40 inches wide, or 3 yards 44 inches wide. Braid represented, 5⅛ yards; buttons, 2. Cut in 6 sizes, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

A Word or Two About Fashionable Dress Goods.

A CERTAIN shade of dark, rich, red is greatly in demand both for street and house gowns. Smooth materials such as broadcloth or lady's cloth, and zibelines, cheviots and other rough fabrics have been brought out in this shade and are all the rage at present. I saw on Fifth Avenue, the other day, an ideal walking gown of red broadcloth. The circular skirt was trimmed with two narrow bands of sable, headed with fancy braid passementerie. The jacket had a Russian blouse front and fitted back. It was trimmed around collar, cuffs and up the front with the fur and had the front further adorned with Hussar loops of fancy black cords. Narrow braid to match outlined the seams of the back. A big plumed hat of black velvet completed the picture.

New varieties of canvas cloths are constantly appearing, which need to be seen to be appreciated. The coarser the weave, the more stylish the fabric. An attractive canvas in castor, blue, grey, red, green and all popular colors has large black scrolls raised from the surface. This makes up very stylishly.

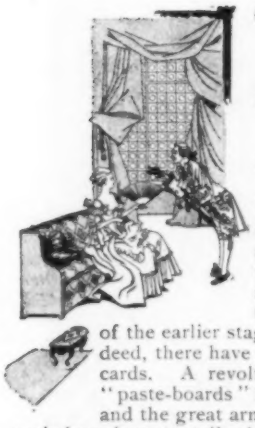
Silk and wool novelties are being used for rich and expensive gowns. Silk and wool poplin plaids are especially rich and pretty and possess fine wearing qualities.

Plaided and striped taffetas are as much the rage as ever. Roman stripes are a novelty that is very effective for fancy waists, trimmings, vests, etc.

Homespuns and fancy cheviots woven in various color combinations are being used for making odd skirts to be worn with the popular silk, woolen, or velvet shirt waists.

A great use is being made of velvets and velveteens this Winter. All the smart Russian coats, as well as wraps and theatre capes are of this rich fabric elaborately trimmed with jet and fur, while children look lovely in long cloaks of dark green, blue or brown velveteen or corduroy.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4986



Curious Facts Concerning the Visiting Card.

Its Evolution and Early Ceremonial Usage.

THE visiting-card, as we now know it, is barely a century old. Like most other every-day articles of use and ornament, it is the result of a gradual process of evolution; and the form which the card now universally takes is by no means so attractive as those which it took in some of the earlier stages of its history. Of late years, indeed, there have been whispers of a new departure in cards. A revolt from the prevailing monotony in "paste-boards" has more than once been threatened; and the great army of those who suffer from collector-mania have been tantalized with the prospect of new worlds to conquer, in the shape of visiting-cards ornamented with elaborately engraved devices. The idea of those who mooted the change was to give to the visiting-card a touch of individuality, so that each card, like a book-plate, should be a witness to its owner's individual tastes and inclinations, and not a mere machine-made production of a universal pattern. But nothing came of the proposal, and the present day visiting-card still wears its uniform of plain black and white. Had the proposed change been carried out, however, it would simply have been a revival of a fashion that prevailed little more than a hundred years ago.

Visiting-cards were a development from the old style of message and invitation cards. Throughout the greater part of the last century it was customary to write messages and invitations on the backs of used playing-cards. The particular card used was often chosen at random; but occasionally it was picked out with an eye to the delicate suggestiveness of some one suit. This sometimes gave the recipient an opportunity for airing his or her wit. A Rev. Mr. Lewis, who was minister of Margate from 1705 to 1746, once received an invitation to dinner, from the Duchess of Dorset, written on the back of a ten of hearts. The reverend gentleman promptly replied by the following epigram:

"Your compliments, lady, I pray you forbear,
Our old English service is much more sincere.
You sent me ten hearts—the tithe only mine;
So give me one heart, and burn t'other nine."

One of the many stories that are told to account for the name of "Curse of Scotland," which is given to the nine of diamonds, attributes its origin to the alleged action of the Duke of Cumberland in writing his cruel order, refusing all quarter to the defeated Highlanders after Culloden, on the back of this particular card. But as the term was in use before the battle of Culloden was fought, the explanation can hardly be true.

An amusing example of the use of cards for messages can be seen in the fourth plate of Hogarth's "Marriage a la Mode," which dates from 1745. In a corner of the picture are several playing cards lying on the floor, with inscriptions which show a considerable devotion to phonetic principles of spelling on the part of the fashionable world of that day. One bears the following: "Count Basset begs to no how Lade Squander sleapt last nite." Another has: "Lady Squander's company is desir'd at Miss Hairbrane's Rout."

Sometimes the back of playing-cards which were used for invitations and similar purposes were elaborately engraved. Dr. Doran, in one of his pleasant books of gossip, declares that it was in Paris, about the year 1770, that the custom was introduced of visiting *en blanc*, as it was called, that is by leaving a card. Old-fashioned folks, he says, who loved to visit in state and display their costumes, called this fashion fantastic, and strongly opposed it. But, of course, opposition of this kind was bound to fail. The ceremonial leaving of a card, an equivalent to a visit, may have begun in 1770, but the writing of the name on a card and leaving it when the person called upon was not at home was certainly practised somewhat earlier.

Writing the name on the back of a card was soon found to be too simple a matter, and it became the practice to write the name either on the backs of playing cards, or on the face of cards adorned with engraved devices. Classical ruins and the like designs were highly fashionable. Cards so engraved appear to have been sold in packs, with assorted views; for two or more cards have been found bearing the same name written across them, but with quite different pictures as backgrounds. The practice of writing the name seems to have been superseded by engraving both name and background. M.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4983

LADIES, CAPE.—Brown velvet and sable fur were combined to make this handsome cape. The pattern is cut with a stylish back, seamed in the centre and laid in two shaped box-pleats. The front of the garment is very effective, hanging in graceful folds from the shoulders which are fitted by darts. A high Medici collar, especially well cut and becoming, finishes the neck. Pink and white brocaded satin is used as for the lining. Velvet, velveteen, curduroy, broadcloth, cheviot, novelty goods almost any fashionable cloaking or heavy woolen can be used for this design.

No. 4983.—Ladies' Cape, requires for medium size, 3¾ yards material 36 inches wide, or 1⅞ yards yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, 4 yards 24 inches wide. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

Weighty Brides.

THROUGHOUT the empire of Morrocco and in Tunis there are villages where the elder members of the adult population follow professionally the pursuit of fattening young ladies for the matrimonial market of Barbary.

The Moors, like the Turks, and most other Orientals, give a de ided preference to "moon-faced" wives over lean ones, and are more solicitous as to the number of pounds which their brides weigh than about the stock of accomplishments they possess.

A girl is put under the process of fattening when she is about twelve years of age. Her hands are tied behind her and she is seated on a carpet during so many hours every day, while her "papa" stands over her with a matraque, or big stick, and her mother at times pops into her mouth a ball of *couscousson*, or stiff maize porridge, kneaded up with grease and just large enough to be swallowed without the patient choking.

If the unfortunate girl declines to be stuffed she is compelled to submit.

The Latest Fashions in Evening and Street Costumes.

Shown by Photographs of Popular Actresses.

TO get the true effect of a new mode, one must see it worn by a beautiful woman. The more charming her face and figure, the prettier the style appears to be and *vice versa*. Fashion plates are an absolute necessity to the professional or amateur dressmaker. They show all those little details of "cut and hang" so essential to the designer of gowns, and their importance cannot be over-estimated. But to bring out all the grace —or ugliness—of a particular style, it must be donned by a real person; not the fancy figure of the artist nor the headless model of the ordinary modiste. And right here, let me remark in passing, that it requires a very level head, as well as a liberal quantity of that useful quality called "nerve," to successfully carry off some of the fashions that have been exploited this season.

The footlight favorites cannot be laggards when Dame Fashion issues her commands. Many an actress owes a large share of her popularity to good taste in dress. She must keep

Photo by Falk.

A COMBINATION OF BLACK AND CERISE.
Favored by May Robson.

well up with all the fads and fancies of Mme. La Mode; be ready to throw a costly gown aside the minute it becomes in the least *passé*, or spend the last cent of her salary in importing the latest Parisian craze, if she would keep the favor of the fickle public.

In no other city in the world are plays more gorgeously costumed than in New York. This Winter, especially, we have been treated to some beautiful examples of modern evening dresses that have furnished useful hints for dressmakers and driven the feminine portion of the audience nearly wild with the desire to go straight home and copy these lovely creations. Of course, the men, also, were not behindhand in their admiration of these toilettes. But curiously enough, as soon as their wives and daughters expressed the desire (*expressed the desire*, is a mild way of putting it,) to have gowns identically the same made to wear to Mrs. Soandso's dancing class or the Charity Ball, all the enthusiasm of father or husband instantly vanished and they shoved their bank bills still deeper down in their pockets and grumbled at the extravagance of woman; which only goes to show how much depends upon the point of view.

Photo by Sarony.

THE RUSSIAN BLOUSE AFFECTED BY JULIA ARTHUR.

Striking and harmonious combinations of colors and materials form the keynote of all the most successful of the Winter's gowns. The beautiful bodice worn by Miss May Robson,

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A SIMPLE AND PRETTY EVENING GOWN.
Worn by Mary Mannering.

in our first illustration, is about the prettiest and most effective dress that could be chosen by a woman of her type. It is made of accordion pleated black chiffon, laid over cerise satin. The narrow ruche, placed around the decolletage, gives a very soft and becoming finish to the neck. Three bands of iridescent passementerie, made on a foundation of black gauze, stripe the front. The sleeves of the cerise satin are trimmed with ruffles of chiffon and touches of passementerie. The skirt of this toilette is of the cerise satin, trimmed likewise with ruffles of chiffon. The especial points to be noted by dressmakers, amateur or professional, are the soft ruche that finishes the neck and the artistic arrangement of the sleeve trimming.

The gown worn by Miss Mary Mannering, the leading lady of the Lyceum Theatre Company, is a creation that shows unerringly the true French touch, that happy air of youth and gaiety that no one but a Parisian seems capable of expressing in a ball gown. This again is a delightful combination of silk and chiffon. The skirt, which is made with a slight train, is trimmed around the bottom with a full ruffle, headed and edged with a narrow ruche. This ruffle is brought up in a pointed effect on either side of the front breath. A narrow ruche of chiffon runs up the skirt from this point to the waist line and also outlines the seams in the back of the skirt. More of these ruches trim the girlish bodice, which has its fronts crossed in surplice fashion just below a full vest of white chiffon. The sleeves are long and display very little fulness at the shoulders and are made in the artistic mousquetaire style. The actress wears on her shoulders a beautiful evening cloak of satin trimmed with chiffon ruffles. It has a narow collar of ermine and a great bow of the same costly fur fastens it under the chin.

According pleating is the distinctive feature of the lovely frock affected by the English beauty, Marie Studholme, in "In Town." Accordion pleated *mousseline de soie* forms the stylish bodice which is completed at the neck by a deep ruffle of the same airy fabric, headed by the tiniest of ruches. The long mousquetaire sleeves, a feature of all the new evening gowns, are trimmed at the tops by pointed caps of chiffon edged with narrow frills of accordion pleating. The skirt is of pleated satin while the same material, garnished with tiny silver spangles, forms the narrow folded belt. Accordion pleated skirts are nearly always worn by stage dancers, as the soft folds fall so gracefully about the feet when the various fancy steps are executed. This may serve as a hint to ladies who contemplate buying new ball gowns; for what helps to make one dancer appear graceful will be lil ely to have the same effect upon another.

Photo by Downey, London.

AN ACCORDION PLEATED BALL DRESS.

Worn by Marie Studholme in "In Town."

Photo by Sarony.

HANDSOME EVENING GOWN AND CLOAK.

Worn by Maxine Elliot, in "The American Citizen."

Charming Maxine Elliott, considered by many people the most beautiful woman on the stage to-day, was photographed in the lovely ball gown that she wears in the third act of "The American Citizen." White satin, gorgeously embroidered in crystal and silver spangles, was used in the composition of this stunning creation. The bodice is bloused slightly in the front over the narrow pointed belt. It is finished at the corsage by a few soft folds of chiffon, caught in the centre by a jeweled pin. On either side of the front breadth, the skirt is elaborately embroidered in graceful designs of crystal and silver. The most fascinating evening cloak that it has ever been my good fortune to contemplate, adds the finishing touch to this superb costume It is of satin brocaded with velvet flowers and leaves, which pattern is outlined and veined by silver spangles. A broad cape-collar of grey chiffon, shirred and ruched in a manner to delight the heart of a French modiste, trims the neck, while long streamers of the same charming stuff hang down the front when the cloak is fastened.

And now last, but certainly not least, in point of attractiveness, let me call your attention for a moment to the smart walking costume worn by Miss Julia Arthur, the heroine of Mrs. Burnett's successful play "A Lady of Quality." The beautiful braiding of the Russian blouse is the feature that deserves especial comment. The high collar that gives such a pretty finish to the neck of the garment, and the wrists of the modish sleeves are edged with Persian lamb. Miss Arthur's favorite type of headgear, a big black hat, trimmed with ostrich plumes and loops of ribbon, is perched jauntily on her dark hair. The skirt is braided to correspond with the blouse and trimmed around the hem with a row of the fur. While on this subject, it is well to state that the Russian toilette seems to be, at the present moment, the favorite street costume of the majority of well-known actresses.

And now that I have shown how the very latest modes appear when worn by some of the most beautiful and talented of the women who grace the stage, let me hasten to assure you that they will also serve in the same degree to heighten the charms of the fair dames and demoiselles in private life if—and here is an important point—the colors and materials are carefully thought out to suit figure and complexion.

BETTY MODISH.

Winter Evening Amusements.

Some New Games.

THERE are games and games. There is the romping game and the game which can be played with more decorum at a table. Of course, there is no doubt which sort the youngsters prefer; but some allowance must occasionally be made for the dignity and tendency to get breathless on the part of the stout elders. Some games need special appliances, others require nothing at all.

HOW, WHEN, AND WHERE is a good game, not too noisy, in which all can take part. One of the players leaves the room to guess, all the others remain to decide on a word to be guessed. A word must be selected with several meanings. "Bow" is a good word—the same sound stands for a *beau*, a bow to shoot with, a bow of ribbon. Only substantives are permitted, and no proper names. The guesser returns to the room and goes three times round the circle of players, asking: 1. "How do you like it?" 2. "When do you like it?" 3. "Where do you like it?" Of course, the players give him most contradictory replies, as people like a beau in a very different place from a bow and arrows; they like him also of a far different quality. The player whose too significant reply leads to the word being guessed has to become guesser in his turn.

WORD games are really interesting, but some are beyond the younger children. For some of the games only pencils and paper are required; for others a collection of alphabetical letters, each on a square of pasteboard, must be made or bought (they can be got from all large toy merchants.) For word games, as a rule, the players divide in two parts.

In the THREE LETTER GAME each side gives the other a word to guess. Three letters taken out of the selected word are given to the guessers, and care must be taken to give such a combination as few words contain. "Geranium" is a good word—niu being given to the guessers. Now very few English words (no proper names nor Latin scientific words being permitted) have the letters niu in succession. If the guessers find another word, however, they count as if they had guessed the real word—that is, the successful side counts as many marks as there are letters in the guessed word. Then the opposite side, if sure of their word, can give the same combination again. Guessers can purchase a letter to help them, the opposite side counting one for every letter bought. Hyphened words are permitted—like mouse-trap, oil-can, in fact letters on the verge of hyphens make, as a rule, the best sequences of three letters.

WORD MAKING AND WORD TAKING requires pasteboard letters. Each player commences with three, and spreads them before him, face upwards. If his letters make a word, he must quickly pronounce it, or the opposite side will do it and take his word from him. Then each player in turn draws a letter and lays it by his others. The added letter generally makes another word. For instance, he who had "cart," if he draws an *f* can make "craft" of it. Plurals do not count. If an *s* is drawn it cannot be allowed to turn craft into crafts, though it can turn cab into scab, etc. Great quickness is required, for he who is slow will be sure to lose his newly-made word to a sharper adversary.

DUMB CRAMBO is a game which never fails to give enjoyment. The players divide into two parties. Half remain in the room to choose a word, the other half go out of the room. Say that the word chosen is "rain." One of the choosers opens the door and calls to the guessers, "It rhymes with 'pain.'" Then the guessers outside arrange a pantomime. They come in and act a sort of speechless comedy, beating one of their number for "cane." This being wrong, their pantomime is hissed and they have to retire to think out another. When they act the right word they are clapped, and the other side goes out to become actors instead of audience in their turn. This game gives great scope to the native ingenuity of players.

THE THIMBLE.—This is a quiet game; all the persons who join in it, except one, are sent out of the room, and during their absence a thimble is placed in some position where it is visible without being prominent. The searchers then come in all together and proceed to look for the thimble. When a player spies it he must say nothing, and give no sign, but quietly sit down; those who fail to see it after a good search pay a forfeit. Any small article can be used if a thimble is not forthcoming.

PROVERBS. — One player leaves the room to act as guesser, while the others remain to choose a proverb and divide the words between them. The guesser returns and asks each player in turn some trivial question. In his or her answer the player must introduce the word of the proverb entrusted to him or her. Some words are very difficult to introduce, owing to the antiquated style of many proverbs. Another way to play proverbs is to shout them out simultaneously, but the choice of proverbs is restricted by requiring as many players as there are words.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4979

A STYLISH AND COMFORTABLE WRAPPER.

For description see opposite column.

MISSES' WRAPPER.

No. 4979.

Figured challie was used to make this dainty and comfortable wrapper. It is cut with a full front fastening jauntily on the left side under a knife pleating of light blue taffeta. The sides are tight-fitting, but the back has its fulness gathered into the neck and waist line. A sash of taffeta ribbon is worn about the waist, while the same material is used for the collar.

No. 4979.—Misses' Wrapper, requires for medium size, 5¼ yards material, 27 inches wide, 4 yards 36 inches wide, or 3¾ yards 40 inches wide. Ribbon, 4½ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 30 cents.; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

Fancy Dress for Children.

THE social season is at its height; the elders are indulging in a round of dinners, dances, theatre parties and other gaieties, while even the little ones are not forgotten and the most gorgeous and amusing of Mother Goose, Brownie and other fancy dress functions are being gotten up for their especial benefit. February, for some unexplained reason, seems to be the month *par excellence* for festivities of this sort. And certainly nothing is prettier, more effective or affords more pleasure to the children than to dress them up in fancy costume.

I am sure that a large majority of our readers will welcome such a bevy of charming little carnival dresses as those illustrated on this page.

A CHILD ANGEL.

A very novel and pretty idea is the sweet little child angel shown in our first figure. This is a lovely conception, and can be carried out at a trifling cost. The frock, which is long and trails slightly on the ground at the back, is very similar in shape to a choir boy's surplice, but with the neck shirred. It should fasten at the back with small pearl buttons, and the wings of gold tinsel, mounted on a wire frame, are fastened between the shoulders, with a brace underneath the frock. I should choose either white silk muslin, chiffon, or Japanese silk for the dress, as woolen materials are not suitable, and be sure and make it nice and full. A silver cardboard band, with glass or silver star, crowns the wee head, and the sprite should carry in her hand a silver wand.

PIERRETTE.—WILLOW PATTERN PLATE.

Gay Pierrette comes next. This is an effective toilette, and what is better, very easy to get up at small cost. For the foundation an old white cashmere frock can be employed, made with a full skirt and blouse waist. Purchase soft silk pompons of various gay colors, such as red, yellow, blue, etc. If expense is a consideration, these can be made at home of bright colored worsteds. They are sewn at irregular intervals over the skirt, both back and front, are bunched on the big bow that catches up the right sleeve, and trim the white felt Pierrot cap that can be bought cheaply at any costumers, or with a little ingenuity made of one of the old fashioned white felt tennis caps that girls used to wear a year or so ago.

MME. EMPIRE.

The "Willow Pattern Plate," shown in the accompanying figure, is a little more difficult to compose, but well repays the trouble of its manufacture. White cheese cloth, or better still the inexpensive paper muslin that has a varnish somewhat resembling china, can be used for the foundation, which is made in smock frock shape. A band of dark blue denim borders the skirt and is placed at the foot of the lace which edges the slightly low neck. Swallows, trees, pagodas, ziz-zag fences and all the scenery of an old fashioned "blue" plate are cut out of dark blue paper and pasted onto the foundation. One does not have to be much of an artist to do this, as however crude the figures, the effect will be rather good when on the gown. A jaunty hat, slightly resembling an inverted soup plate (manufactured of muslin and adorned with appliqué figures like the costume), is worn on the head. Tiny plates of pasteboard are placed on each shoulder Either a Japanese parasol, as shown in the illustration, or better still a real old "blue" plate should be carried in the hand.

PAGE'S COSTUME.

Mme. Empire is dressed in a charming short-waisted frock of China silk, with a ruffled white chiffon fichu folded gracefully about the neck and falling in long ends to the bottom of the skirt in back. The sleeves are in the bishop style finished by soft frills of chiffon. A big plumed hat, trimmed with flowers and feathers makes a becoming head-dress, while a long, gilded shepherd's crook, adorned near the top with a bunch of artificial flowers, gives the finishing touch to this highly effective picture.

The page's suit is one of the most becoming examples of fancy dress for little boys. Pink farmer's satin was used for our model, which is made with a full blouse waist and knickerbockers. The blouse has collar and cuffs of the "satin" cut out in squares and edged with lace. The short cape, which is placed artistically over one shoulder, is of the same material as the suit, but is lined with black satin. The sash about the waist may be either of pink or black, preferably the latter. Black bows are at the knees, while pink rosettes decorate the toes of the patent leather pumps.

HARLEQUIN.—JAPANESE LADY.

Japanese costumes are always effective, so the one shown in our illustration is sure to prove popular. This consists of a scanty loose outer robe which crosses in front and fastens only with a broad soft silk sash. You can buy, at most of the large shops, Japanese cretonnes or crepes which answer perfectly for the purpose, and broad pongée or China silk for the sash, but buy sufficient of this latter to make a broad bow at the back similar to the one on "Yum-Yum's" dress in the *Mikado*.

With the Japanese dress a plain and bright-colored underskirt must be worn, and the hair should be dressed with fancy pins, tiny fans, and a cluster of bright roses. It would be appropriate at this time, when the Jasanese celebrate their floral festivities, to decorate the edges of the hem, sleeves, neck, and sides with flowers, and to wear in the hair-pins covered with flowers—roses, chrysanthemums, or apple blossoms for preference.

The Harlequin suit is always a great favorite with little boys. The close fitting tunic and tights should be made of yellow, pink or blue cambric. One side of the suit should be ornamented with appliqué squares of black cambric and the other with red. A big ruche of black tarletan is placed about the neck. A short black mask is worn, and a Napoleon hat trimmed with gay bows of ribbon crowns the whole. Be sure to have the children's pictures taken in their fancy costumes, and you will not regret it.

EDNA MAY.

Consequences.

WHAT HE THOUGHT.

"PRONOUNCE you man and wife."

Philip Rainforth repeated the words half dreamily to himself, and his memory went back with a flash to the day, several years ago, when he had stood in a tiny church and listened with awe and wonder to the voice of the good old clergyman who was joining him for life to the woman he loved. Five years ago! And now, he and she whom nothing ought to part save death, were leaving each other for ever.

He looked around the comfortable library almost wistfully. During the first year or two of his wedded life he had often seen a little figure curled up in he depths of his big armchair. She never came now between him and his books. The room seemed empty and desolate.

The Wintry sunshine streamed in at the open window and mocked him with its cheery brightness; a big bunch of roses, which May loved best of all flowers, filled the room with fragrance. He could not endure his own thoughts any longer; a strange restlessness had taken possession of him. He wandered out into the hall and looked into the deserted dining and breakfast rooms, then on into the drawing-room. There were traces of his wife everywhere. The dainty, silk-lined work-basket, the book she had been reading last lying open on the piano, and, best of all, her photograph in its heart-shaped frame that stood where he had placed it, in the full light from the window. Would she take that away from him when she left him forever?

"There need not be any scandal for the present, at any rate," she had told him that morning; her clear, steady tones had never faltered for an instant. She had settled everything, so far as she herself was concerned. She was to pay a long visit to her mother in Yorkshire, and if he chose he could go abroad for a time, and the future must just take care of itself; something might turn up to satisfy Mrs. Grundy—if not, it did not matter very much.

"Of course, if you choose to go abroad it will make things easier," she said, frigidly; "but you must please yourself."

He had accepted her decision without a protest: he loved her better than himself, and he had long seen that she was not happy with him. He would say nothing to influence her in any way; she should do what pleased her best. But if she could have seen him now, with her photograph in his hand and a weary, wistful look in his grey eyes, she might have felt some surprise. Though husband and wife, they were strangers to each other.

"My little May," he said to himself, softly, "Well, I thought I could make her happy, but I failed. If only the past could be undone!"

The house seemed like an enchanted palace—not a soul was visible, not a sound was heard. Mr. Rainforth gave the drawing-room bell a vicious pull—he must do something, or he would go mad.

"Tell Jenkins to saddle 'My Lady' at once, and bring her round," he said to the maid who answered his summons. "If your mistress asks for me tell her I have gone for a long ride, and shall probably be late; she is not to wait dinner on any account."

Five minutes later he heard "My Lady's" hoofs outside the window, she was pawing up the gravel impatiently. He went out and mounted in silence.

"She is very fresh, sir," said Jenkins, apologetically. "She wasn't exercised yesterday."

"Then she shall be to-day. Give her her head!" was the sharp reply.

Jenkins looked after his master in amazement.

"Summat's gone wrong," he said to himself, shrewdly. "Well, there'll be a change of weather very like, for I never did see the master cranky before, and I've known him, man and boy, these twenty years. Summat's gone wrong, safe as eggs, or my name ain't Samuel Jenkins."

WHAT SHE THOUGHT.

Little Mrs. Rainforth sat alone in her pretty boudoir, and cried until she could not cry any more. In the spacious bedroom adjoining, a maid was moving noiselessly to and fro, packing dresses and fineries, but her mistress did not offer her any assistance in the arduous task.

"I'm too tired to help you, Mary," she said once, looking listlessly in at the piles of clothes which littered the room.

"I can do it very well, ma'am, thank you," the older woman replied; and then looking up and seeing the forlorn little figure in the doorway, she added, "You'll make yourself ill, Miss May, indeed you will. And then your mamma will say I've not been taking care of you. I could do it easy enough before you were married, but now things are different. If you'd only have a cup of tea, it would do your head good——"

"I'll have whatever you like, you dear old Mary. I shall tell mamma what a comfort you have always been to me. There! Get the tea, and then leave off packing for a little while, will you? I want to be quite alone."

"But you'll cry again if I leave you——"

"Never mind! It does me good, and my head aches. I'll lie down presently."

Mary went away somewhat unwillingly. She had been maid to Mrs. Rainforth before her marriage, and could not bear to see her mistress, whom she had tended from girlhood, in trouble. *What* the trouble was it was difficult to guess, but Mary never thought of laying the blame at Mr. Rainforth's door. She knew how patient and considerate he always was, even when his wife was fractious and hard to please.

May shut her door, and gave herself up to the luxury of grief. She had seen her husband ride away, and the last straw had been added to her burden. Only a few more hours and she would have to bid him good-bye forever, and he had not even cared to spend those last hours under the same roof with her. She looked out of her window across the pretty gardens and winding paths which led into the prettiest bit of country in Kent. She was bidding it a long farewell — her husband's home was to be her's no longer.

She had never thought for an instant that he would take her at her word. She had only intended to rouse him a little, and perhaps make him angry. Anything would be better than armed neutrality. And, lo! he had acquiesced at once without a protest. Well, that proved, at any rate, that he had quite ceased to care what became of her.

She went downstairs at last and crept into the library—the dear old library which smelt of tobacco, and which was always comfortable and picturesque and untidy. He had left his gloves on the table. She kissed them inside and out, because he had touched them so recently—they seemed a little bit of himself. She perched herself in his chair, and tried to fancy that he would come in directly, and scold her and forgive her all in a breath. Ah! if he only would.

Curled up against the soft red cushions, and with her pretty flushed cheek resting on his gloves, she fell asleep, and dreamt it was her wedding day, and that Philip was waiting for her in the old church at home.

WHAT HAPPENED.

Mrs. Rainforth took dinner in solitary state. There was some satisfaction in obeying Philip's commands now that they were issued for the last time. So she played for about ten minutes with her knife and fork, and then retired to the drawing-room to listen impatiently for the sound of "My Lady's" hoofs on the gravel.

Philip *must* come soon, and when he did she meant to see him if only for a minute. There was nothing to be done, nothing to be said, but they ought at least to part as friends. If they did not, it should be his fault, not her's.

The window was wide open, but not a breeze stirred the curtains. There was a heavy thundery feeling in the air, and the sky was dark and lowering.

"There will be a storm presently," she said to herself. "I hope he will get home first."

She took up a book, and tried hard to read, but the words danced before her eyes, and conveyed no meaning to her troubled brain. The ebony clock ticked on monotonously, and the hours dragged by.

Ah, there he was at last! Mrs. Rainforth gave a great sigh of relief as she listened to the sound of a horse trotting up the drive. Philip would escape the storm after all, and she would see him once more to-night. Pride bade her go upstairs and avoid him, but Love said "Wait."

A tap came at the door, and the parlormaid entered and stood for a moment in the doorway.

"Well, Kate, what is it?" said her mistress, kindly.

"Oh please, ma'am, Jenkins said I was to tell you 'My Lady' has come home all hot and steaming, and—and alone, ma'am."

"Alone? What do you mean? Where is your master?"

"I don't know, ma'am. The horse has come back without him, Jenkins says."

Mrs. Rainforth walked out of the room mechanically, out of the house and down to the stable yard, where the groom stood holding "My Lady's" bridle.

"What do you think has happened;" she asked with white lips.

"I expect the master's been thrown, ma'am. If he ain't hurt, he'll soon be home most like, but if he's sprained his foot, or anything, it'll be awkward. And we don't know which way to go, if we was to search. It's a bad job, certainly."

"Is the horse very hot? Do you think she has come far?"

"A goodish way, I should think; but that's nothing to go by. You see, she may have thrown the master a dozen miles away or only one. We can't tell."

Mrs. Rainforth shuddered and turned away from "My Lady" with a glance of aversion.

"We must search, Jenkins. You must send all the men you can get in different directions, and I will go with you myself. I shall be ready in five minutes. The men must have lanterns, of course. See to it all, and unloose the dogs—they might help."

She went back to the house, and the groom looked after her in amazement. He had never thought the mistress had much in her. She could not ride or even drive, and she always seemed timid and helpless. But now she showed a different manner altogether; he could not understand it at all. As to taking her with him in search of the master, he had several strong objections. She would hamper his movements sadly.

But there was no time to spare, so he hunted up two or three lanterns, sent the gardener off in one direction and the stable boy in another, with strict orders to examine the roads they traversed, and make inquiry of everybody they met. And then he untied the dogs and joined his mistress at the hall door. He saw with relief that her maid, Mary Redwood, was with her. Mary was sensible and strong; she would look after the little woman better than he, a rough man, could.

The night was very dark, and thick, misty rain was falling. The stable lantern threw a dingy light which only served to accentuate the shadows beyond. Nobody cared to speak. Mrs. Rainforth was too anxious and troubled for conversation, and the servants were equally silent. They splashed on and on down the muddy lanes, flashing the lantern here and there.

"You must be getting tired, ma'am," Jenkins ventured to say at last, "we've come a good three miles, and by the time we get back you'll be most done up."

"Never mind," she said, recklessly, "what does it matter about me? I won't go back until we find him."

They trudged on once more, and Jenkins, remembering that the little village of Compton Drew was not very far away, and that a conveyance of some sort might be had there, made no further attempts to persuade his mistress to return.

She was not very strong, and she had greatly overestimated her powers of endurance. When Compton was reached at last, she was quite worn out, and consented passively to all that Jenkins proposed. The people at the village inn had a light spring-cart and a fairly fresh horse, and the three were very soon rapidly retracing their way. Mary had wrapped her mistress up as well as she could in a thick shawl lent her by the motherly old landlady, and the dogs, wondering, no doubt, what absurd freak had brought them out on such a night, trotted behind the cart.

On and on. The last mile-stone was passed, then the lodge gates; five minutes more, and the horse was pulled up sharply, his journey done. Jenkins sprang down, and lifting his mistress out of the cart, carried her into the house—a little woebegone figure, with white, frightened face, and damp, brown curls. And there, in the full blaze of the hall lamp, stood Mr. Rainforth himself, waiting to receive his wife, and without a trace of injury about him.

THE CONSEQUENCES.

'Philip! Oh, Philip! Are you hurt? Did 'My Lady' throw you? Philip, let me come into the library with you for just a minute——"

Mrs. Rainforth followed her husband into his own especial sanctum. He had not forgotten the events of the day, and his manner was constrained and awkward; but she only remembered her anxiety for his safety.

"You were not hurt?" she repeated, breathlessly.

"Hurt? No. 'My Lady' threw me, but I was up again in a moment, not soon enough to catch her though, so I had to walk home. And then I found that you had gone in search of me, but nobody knew in what direction, so there was nothing for it but to be patient and wait for your return. It was very good of you— "

"Good? Oh, don't. I have been so frightened and wretched. If anything had happened——"

"Would you have cared?"

"I think I should have died."

The answer was only a whisper, but Mr. Rainforth heard it, and a glad look crept over his haggard face. He put his arm round the little figure beside him and drew it closer to himself. "Have I been making a mistake, my darling? Oh, if you *could* be happy with me! But you never have been, you know."

"Because you did not care for me. Your cousin told me all about it—that you cared for somebody else once. I'm not blaming you——"

"Cared for somebody else? I never did in all my life. Oh, May. You might have trusted me. But never mind. We will forget that now, won't we. And are you going away from me to-morrow?"

"Must I? It is for you to decide."

"Well, it is all arranged, you know. It would hardly do to disappoint your mother now that you have promised to pay her a visit. Yes, I think you must go." Then, seeing his wife's trembling mouth, he bent and kissed her. "Never fear, my darling! Nothing shall separate you and I. We will go to Yorkshire together, and nobody will be the wiser. And 'My Lady' shall live in clover for the rest of her days, for after all, you know, we owe it to her that we are not going to part to-morrow for ever."

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4992

CHILD'S DRESS.—Bright red cashmere was used for this dainty little frock. The full blouse waist is cut out in the neck to display a round yoke piece of the dress material striped with velvet ribbon. A knife pleated bertha of cashmere borders the yoke. The sleeves have short puffs at the tops. The full straight skirt is shirred onto the bodice. It is trimmed with three rows of velvet ribbon just above the deep hem. Checks, plaids, serge, cashmere, challie, velveteen, China or taffeta silks or wash materials can be used.

No. 4992.—Child's Dress, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 36 inches wide, 2⅝ yards 40 inches wide, or 2½ yards 44 inches wide. Pleating allowed. Baby ribbon represented, 1 piece. Cut in 5 sizes, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

THE lot of the Emperor of China is not altogether the happiest, as, although only twenty-four years of age, the extreme delicacy of his constitution prevents his having outdoor exercises and participating in the affairs of State. When he takes his travels abroad, it is in a closed sedan chair, guarded on either side by attendants, to prevent the too curious gaze of outsiders. The young Emperor has never beheld one of his men-of-war or ridden in a real train.

A Page for the Busy Dressmaker.

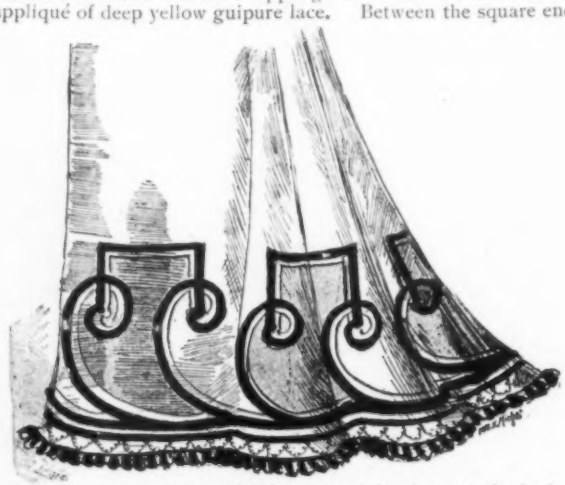
Useful Hints that May be Read at a Glance.

WHEN bands of velvet are chosen to trim cloth skirts they are usually of the same color as the dress material, but in a deeper shade. They are put on either as a border or in circling bands surrounding the entire garment at regular intervals to within about ten or twelve inches of the waist line. One of the very newest methods of trimming, which is applied to both skirts and bodices alike, is to substitute satin for the velvet. These bands are not more than an inch wide, sometimes even less, and when stitched down they should be only a small space apart. The satin generally matches the cloth, occasionally it is of a rather ligher shade. Bands of satin will be greatly in evidence on Spring dresses.

IDEAS FOR SKIRT TRIMMING.—An arrangement of velvet ribbon, which is sewed in vandykes round the front and sides, and in straight bands at the back; round the hem the skirt is trimmed with two frills of material, edged with velvet ribbon.

HEMSTITCHING between the groups of tucks is a feature in the trimming of some of the new silk waists. A special point too in these bodices is the plain neck band. The frills which have been popular so long must soon go and the newest collars show very meagre decorations at the back of the collar band; this new fad is not very becoming.

DEMI-TRAIN SKIRT, suitable for making in plain and broche silk. The latter forms the back fulness, which is trimmed round the hem with two draped frills of silk. The front of the skirt is trimmed round the base with three frills of light-colored silk, above which the skirt is ornamented with a wide band of broche silk, or else lace, edged with a ruching of silk.



SKIRT, the material of which is arranged in pleats at the back. The lower part of the skirt is ornamented with a design made by bands of velvet ribbon; round the hem the skirt is trimmed with a narrow pleated frill of velvet.

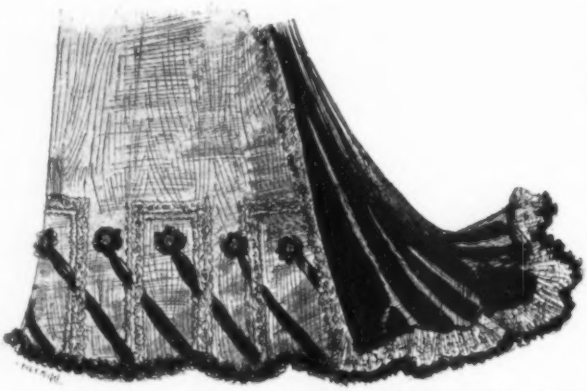
FOR trimming Spring costumes a great deal will be done with plaid silk cut on the bias and formed into narrow bands.

A STYLISH way of finishing the neck of a low bodice of an evening or dinner gown is with a piece of jeweled guipure or Irish point, cut so as to be narrower in the centre than toward the shoulders and consequently forming a downward curve upon the chest and an upward curve upon the bodice. From the lower edge of this shaped piece of lace, fall folds of net or chiffon which are allowed to bag, blouse fashion over the jeweled or velvet girdle.

A SLIGHT difference of opinion seems to exist just now between dressmakers, respecting the lining of cloth skirts. Some advocate a close lining; others a loose foundation or loose lining, however it may be called. Several new models just brought over from the *Maison Doucet*, in Paris, are made with a loose foundation, edged with flounce or deep frill which takes the place of the old *balayeuse*, and which serves to keep the skirt from the feet and give it that charming *frou-frou* look so dear to the hearts of most elegant dressers.

VELVET ribbon is still largely used, both on day and evening gowns, and edges yokes and collars, sometimes supplemented by narrow passementerie, or forms groups of lines between tucks on blouse-bodices, or is used to trim silk or fine woolen skirts in a similar manner.

A CHARMING gown of castor broadcloth is trimmed with bands of golden brown mohair braid. The bodice fits tightly in the back and has a short basque. The blouse front is made with a wide turned over sailor collar of apple-green velvet on which is an appliqué of deep yellow guipure lace. Between the square ends of the collar are shown a yoke and stock of fawn and pink shaded taffeta laid in tiny tucks. The skirt is elaborately trimmed with braid and draped over a pointed side panel of green velvet. This is one of the smartest gowns designed this season; both in cut and color combinations it is certainly unrivalled.



TRAIN SKIRT, which is ornamented round the base with bands of lace, forming oblongs, across which are arranged bands and rosettes of velvet. Round the hem the skirt is decorated with a feather trimming. The short train is of velvet, edged round with lace and feather trimming.

AMONG new trimmings for rich cloth or silk gowns are bands of black velvet generously sprinkled with cabochons or small ornaments of blue jet.

A BRIGHTER color of velvet can be used in combination than of any other fabric, as this material seems to deepen all shades from its own richness.

IT is rumored that some of the new skirts are to be made to open on one side instead of the back. In this case the pocket will be placed in the opposite side seam. But as skirts opening in this manner are rather difficult to get into, the fad is not likely to become very popular.

Mid-Winter Millinery.

THE very smartest hats are made of velvet. This royal fabric, always popular, has this Winter carried everything before it. The prettiest toques have daintily draped crowns of velvet edged with fur or soft ostrich feather trimming, with a bunch of plumes caught by a rich buckle, standing stiffly on the left side. Picture hats are at their very best when made of this same rich material, preferably in black, though all colors are employed.

Some of the smartest hats are made entirely of feathers. I saw such a one in grey, turban shaped, with a knot of scarlet velvet at the side, from behind which sprang a full waving white Hussar feather mount.

A replica of this hat was carried out in black feathers, with white velvet replacing the scarlet, and two white tipped black plumes rising aloft from behind a buckled rosette of the white velvet.

I must tell you of two other hats I have recently admired. One is a black chenille braid hat, with crushed black satin antique crown caught down in the centre with a steel buckle. Slightly lifting the hat at the left side is a panache of red chrysanthemums, and above, a cluster of red and black coque feathers.

My second confection, observed at the theatre, was a violet velvet toque, with very prettily arranged full crown surrounded by a brim of Parma violets, the aigrette at the left side being also composed of these old favorites supplemented by some beautiful shaded leaves.

A new style of hat trimming has just been introduced. This consists in the heavy roll-like bordering which finishes the brim. A striking model is a large hat with wide flat brim and medium tall square crown of black French felt. The brim is bound with a strip of tucked and shirred black *mousseline de soie*, about four inches wide, the tucking done crosswise; this shows two inches both outside and inside the brim. A band of heavy black satin ribbon encircles the crown; at the left of the front is posed a bow of the ribbon of many close loops, the bow holding one Amazon ostrich plume, which sweeps around to the right side, and two plumes which fall over the left side. A soft black plume nestles under the brim at the left side.

Very pleasing are the brimless toques shown at many of the fashionable milliners. These *chapeaux* are intended for walking and visiting, and are usually made of velvet. Their style depends mainly on the manner in which the drapery is applied to the frame. A lovely model of hunter's green velvet has for its only trimming a large black and green bird posed on the left side. A draped toque of royal velvet in Havana brown is trimmed at the front with a tall velvet bow having twisted wired ends, the bow confined by a long and narrow buckle of old silver studded with mock turquoises, and holding at each side a plume of golden pheasant feathers.

Furs are extensively used for millinery purposes; all the smooth furs now fashionable in the wardrobe are used substantially in the creation of hats and bonnets; the crinkled furs, including the Persian lamb and Astrakhan, retain the favor which they have held for many years; and *moufflon*, a fluffy dyed fur, which had a run last Winter, has reappeared, although not very notably. Furs are also extensively employed as trimmings in conjunction with velvet and felt in head wear, appearing not only in the tails, the bands, and the borderings to which we have been accustomed previous Winters, but in the drapery effects peculiar to the present, fur thus applied taking the place of velvet or other soft material.

MARIE ANDRE.

Design from Hill Bros.

A TOREADOR HAT.

STYLISH Toreador hat in shades of castor and golden brown. The up-turned brim is covered with fancy chenille. A handsome pheasant with drooping tail, forms a stylish trimming on the left side. One of the very latest black lace veils is worn over the face. It has a fancy mesh and chenille dot. The boa is of castor ostrich feathers, forty-five inches long and very thick and fluffy.

Putting On a Veil.

THE art of putting on a veil gracefully and becomingly is one that should be assiduously practised by every woman. This was comparatively simple when it was permissible to adjust the veil first under the hat, but now it requires a good deal of skill to envelop the face and ears, the net drawn in closely at the bottom, and yet lying smoothly over the brim of the hat.

It is impossible to get the effect with a stiff veil, it must be of a soft silk net, and the gatherings over the brim and under the chin which were formerly employed to obviate the difficulty are now seldom used. You must have the veil long and broad enough in the first instance; for a large hat it should be from eighteen to twenty-one inches wide, and a yard and a half long. Place the centre of the veil to the front of the brim about four or five inches down, then gather it up at each side with the hands, and tie at the top of the brim at the back. After a little practice it will fall naturally into shape at once. Then "sort" it on the brim with the fingers, fixing here and there with little fancy-headed pins, if necessary, though if the veil is a soft one these will not be required. Veils are not worn quite so much this Winter as was the case last season, but there are certainly occasions when they seem absolutely essential. Many hats and toques require a veil to bring out their style, as it were.

Black net with a rather heavy chenille dot is the most fashionable veiling material at present. These dots are very becoming as they give a soft clear look to the complexion.

And now in closing, let me impress one point upon the minds of my readers; never wear a veil that is in the least torn or rumpled. Rather no veil at all than one that is not fresh.

McCall Pattern No. 4974

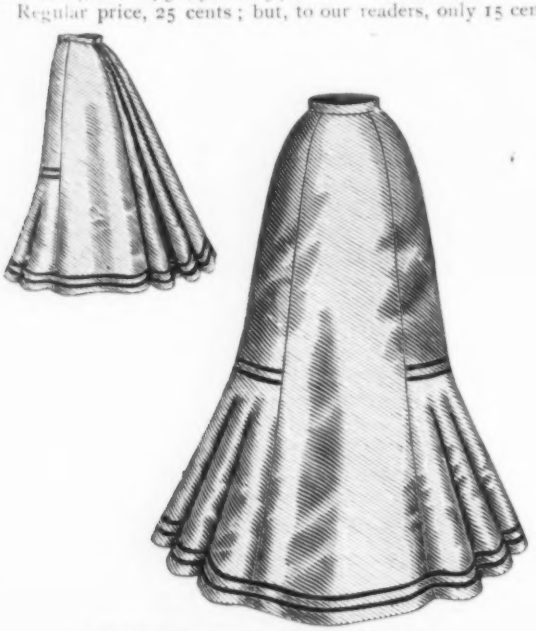
No. 4974.—MISSES' SLEEVE, requires for medium size, 1⅜ yards material 27 inches wide, ⅞ yard 36 inches wide, or ⅞ yard 40 inches wide. Silk required for pleating, ⅜ yard; ribbon represented, 1½ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Price, 10 cents.

A WOMAN will tell her friend that her bonnet doesn't fit, that her photograph flatters her, that her new dress wants taking in in the waist, or something like that, but no woman will tell her bitterest enemy that her baby is not perfection.

No. 4978.—LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT (with Flaring Side Gores), requires for medium size, 4⅞ yards material 36 inches wide, 4⅝ yards 40 inches wide, or 4⅛ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, 5⅛ yards; braid represented, 11⅝ yards. Length of skirt in front, 42 inches; width around bottom, 4¾ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4978

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4975

No. 4975.—BOYS' OR GIRLS' APRON, requires for medium size, 2⅝ yards material 27 inches wide, or 2 yards 36 inches wide. Embroidery edging represented, 3⅞ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

Price, 10 cents.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4991

No. 4991.—GIRLS' APRON, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 36 inches wide. Embroidery represented, 4⅜ yards; insertion, 1½ yards; ribbon, 3 yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Price, 10 cents.

The Care of Household Linen.

AT least once a year the housewife should look over her table linen, towels, sheets and pillow-cases. Tablecloths that are growing thin in places may be carefully and neatly darned with linen floss. Those that are past their usefulness as a covering for the table may be cut into squares, neatly hemmed, and will do service a long time as napkins for every day use.

The ends of towels are generally quite good when the middle is one gaping hole. If these are cut off and hemmed they make nice, soft wash cloths and good dishcloths.

Sheets that have a seam in the centre (these are always the cheapest and best for every day use) may, when well worn, be ripped apart and the outer edges sewn together. They will last a third longer.

When pillow-cases are badly worn, wash, iron and put away in some convenient place to tie up cut fingers, as as they are nice and soft as bandages. In buying table linen, it is always cheapest to buy the best that one can afford. Colored tablecloths and napkins may be used for the breakfast table, but for dinner they should be white. When purchasing linen for the table, get enough double-faced, bleached Canton flannel for two table-covers; hem or bind with tape and place one on the table under the tablecloth. In this way the linen cloths will not only last a third longer, but they will not become soiled so soon, and will look heavier and richer. If your table is a nice one, there will be less danger of spots on its polished surface from hot dishes. Table linen should always be hemmed by hand.

Have plenty of towels, and of good size; nothing is more aggravating to a man than a little bit of a towel that is wet before he has one side of his face dried. Turkish towels are much liked by some. For common use it is well to buy linen toweling by the yard, and if a quantity is purchased at once it comes quite cheaply. In making towels, sew a loop of tape in with the hem, then turn up and fasten with a hem, then turn up and fasten with a few stout stitches. This is a great saving, as towels are often torn on the nails by little ones and careless older ones when hung up in the usual way.

A BOY'S conscience is that part of him which prompts him to eat all the sweets to keep them from making his brother ill.

No. 4990.—LADIES' SLEEVE, requires for medium size, 1½ yards velvet 22 inches wide and 1 yard satin 22 inches wide. Lining required, ⅞ yard. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches arm measure.

Price, 10 cents.

McCall Pattern No. 4990

Beautiful Lingerie.

HANDSOME nightgowns are made with open necks and half length sleeves. An attractive model shows a square neck ornamented with guipure lace and wide sleeves *a la juive*. Collars are generally wide and fichu-like in shape.

Drawers are very wide and elaborately trimmed. As a rule they are made to match the chemise, but a new decoration consists of deep embroidered points underlaid with a fine pleating of batiste.

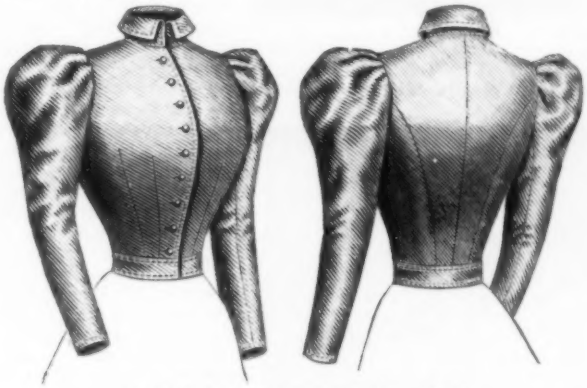
Among the simpler chemises we note a batiste garment with square neck edged with Valenciennes lace and delicate flowers embroidered on the material. The neck is drawn to the required size by a Nile green ribbon. The owner's monogram is embroidered on the left. Another chemise shows the neck finished with narrow Valenciennes insertion underlaid with colored ribbon and an upright triple ruffle of lace.

A novelty among the more expensive designs shows finely quilted pleats in the back and a single pleat laid under the bust.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4985

No. 4985.—GIRLS' AND CHILD'S BATH ROBE, requires for medium size, 4 yards material 27 inches wide, 3⅛ yards 36 inches wide, or 2⅝ yards 40 inches wide. Cording represented, 2⅜ yards; buttons required, 5. Cut in 7 sizes, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 years. Price, 10 cents.

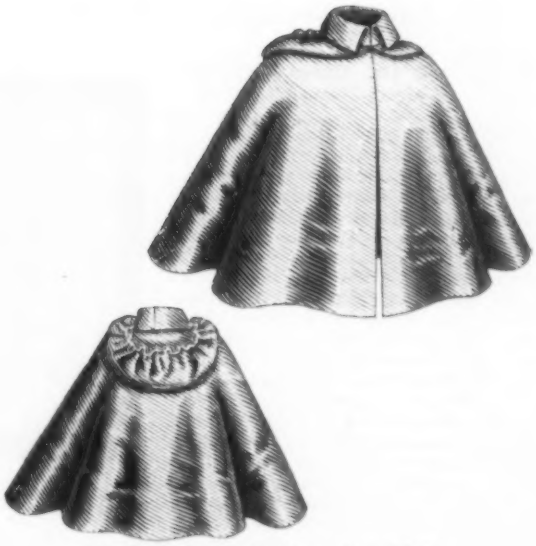
IN Germany the sofa is the seat of honor, and to omit offering its privileges to an invited gqest, is to write oneself down as ignorant of the usages of polite society. But a gentleman may not sit on the sofa. To sit there uninvited is very presumptuous, and to ask even an intimate acquaintance to place himself beside her on that sacred resting-place would be thought highly indecorous in a young lady.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4976

No. 4976.—LADIES' PLAIN WAIST, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 27 inches wide, 2¼ yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 40 inches wide. Lining required, 1⅞ yards; buttons, 9. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4988

No. 4988.—GIRLS' AND CHILD'S THREE-QUARTER LENGTH CAPE, requires for medium size, 1¾ yards material 36 inches wide, 1⅝ yards 40 inches wide, or 1½ yards 48 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

A NOVEL FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.—A "Five o'clock tea" took place recently in the Rue de Longchamps, Paris. The salon was neither lighted by gas, oil lamps, electricity, nor wax candles, but every object was rendered phosphorescent. The ceiling sparkled as with diamonds. Pictures, flowers, carpets, teacups, emitted luminous rays. The chairs gleamed. Light was everywhere, and seemed nowhere. Ladies moved hither and thither in illuminated dresses, every movement bringing out new rays, their very complexions sending forth beams of moony light.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4993

No. 4993.—LADIES' MOTHER HUBBARD WRAPPER (having two styles of Sleeves), requires for medium size, 8⅜ yards material 36 inches wide, 7½ yards 40 inches wide, or 6¾ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, 1⅜ yards; braid represented, 3¼ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

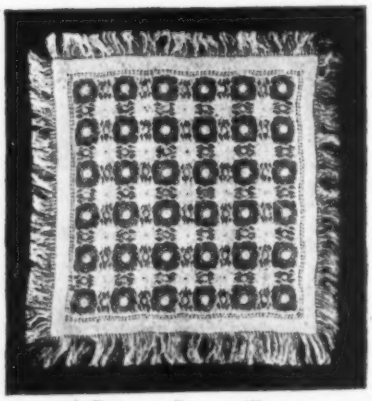
Regular price, 30 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

The Latest Novelties in Linens.

Doilies, Sideboard Covers, Bureau Covers, Etc.

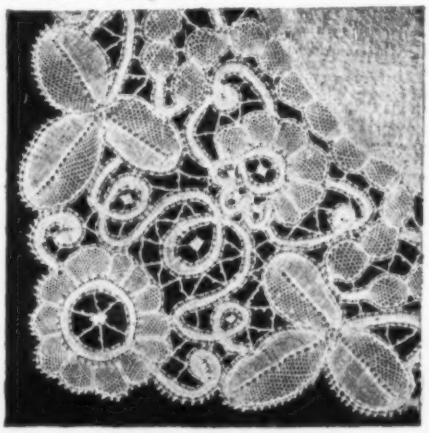
VERY charming linen novelties are now displayed by all the big shops. Renaissance and heavy linen laces and cobwebby designs in drawn work are used to decorate table-centres, doilies, etc. Embroidery is still seen, but it is not quite so fashionable nor thought to be in such good taste as the lace trimmed linens.

Our first illustration shows a remarkably handsome drawn work doily. It is made in the effective "spider" or "wheel" pattern as it is sometimes called. If one understands this sort of thing, these doilies can be made at home very easily. The work is not especially difficult but takes time and patience. Next month we propose publishing an article giving full and minute directions for executing the various stitches of this effective work. Handkerchiefs, with more or less elaborate duchesse lace corners, are the proper thing this season to carry on all full dress occasions. An especially lovely pattern is shown in our illustration. These little handkerchiefs are made to suit all varieties of pocketbooks for they range in price from the modest sum of seventy-five cents to as many dollars.



A DOILY IN DRAWN WORK.

Nothing adds more to the appearance of the dining room or serves to display to advantage one's collection of glass and silver than a pretty sideboard cover. The novelty pictured for your inspection shows a very successful example of the new openwork decoration. The edges are cut in big scallops, which in turn are serated like a leaf and finished with buttonhole stitch. The sprays that heads the scallops are embroidered with white silk floss in smooth satin stitch. The horse-chestnut leaves in openwork are filled in with lace stitches.



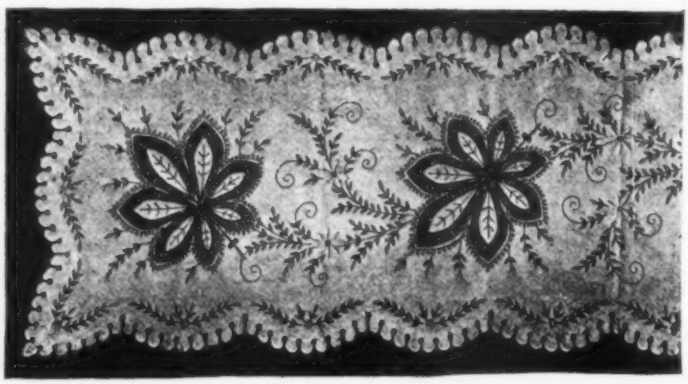
CORNER OF A DUCHESSE LACE HANDKERCHIEF.

The most sensible covers for bureaus and dressing tables are now made of materials that wash easily. The handsome duchesse cover of linen and torchon lace shown in our illustration, is made for a long and rather narrow bureau. In the cut the ends are folded over onto the centre so that the whole design may be seen. The only decoration consists of Greek crosses of insertion, let in on either side and a border of lace edging about the whole. The centre is left plain, because it is usually covered by cushion, powder box, glove case, handkerchief box, etc.

Last, but by no means the least attractive in our list of linens, is the netted plate doily with its web-like edge.

This doily is especially pretty to use on cake plates or any piece of handsomely decorated china as its thin lace-like border does not entirely conceal the colors of the decoration.

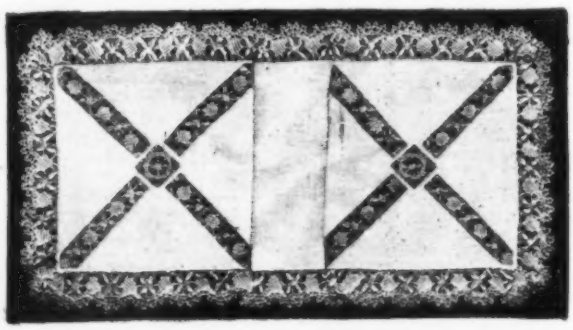
One of our large dry shops has recently given over the whole of a big show window to the display of table centres, tea cloths, doilies and other novelties in linen and Renaissance lace, so popular has this trimming become. It is very expensive when bought ready-made, but is quite easily manufactured at home by anyone at all familiar with filling stitches. The braid can be purchased at a reasonable price and the muslin patterns are cheap. As soon as our articles on drawn-work are finished, we intend to publish designs and descriptions of this fashionable trimming. E. C. A.



SIDEBOARD COVER WITH OPENWORK DECORATION.

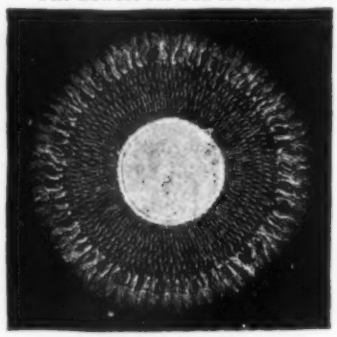
Fads of the Moment.

CHARMS are once more to the fore in connection with jewelry, and one might imagine that the old Palais Royal shops had migrated bodily to New York. The great craze is for small animals—a minute silver kitten playing with a topaz ball, a green enamel frog emerging from a gold envelope, a terrier, or, quaintest of all, a bird's nest, with tiny pearl eggs inside a dilapidated-looking enamel hat. These charms are attached to bracelets, or to the small watch-chains of the day, and the more bizarre they are, the more eagerly are they sought after.



A DUCHESSE COVER OF LINEN AND TORCHON LACE.

The newest fur boa is a frill of fur, plaited and wired on the edge to keep it in place. It fastens in front with a head and many tails, and it may be lined with a contrasting fur, if you like. Ermine with sable is quite the thing.



NETTED PLATE DOILY.

Belts are, indeed, features of the Russian toilette, whether it comprise an indoor gown, with short blouse, or the walking costume, with longer basque cut to shape, and put on separately; the belt or fixed band covering the dividing seam. The top of the blouse is elaborated in many ways, the short yoke running into a narrow front plastron being most fashionable, as this admits of revers turned outwards, or of bands of lace, passementerie, or embroidery defining the blouse, and making a border to the diverse materials.

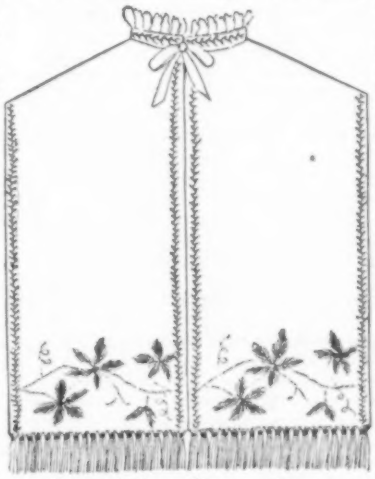
Stockings for the bridal trousseau are embroidered in some dainty floral design with wash silks on the double edge, and the patterns may be as varied as the number of pairs.

New evening capes are being made of satin covered with narrow ruffles of black *mousseline* over others of white lace.

New Ideas in Fancy Work.

WHO has not grumbled at having to take off her dress to admit of putting on a dressing jacket, in order to re-arrange her hair? A jacket cannot be worn over a dress bodice, and the ordinary cape encumbers the arms.

Here, then, is a novel little garment which just meets the difficulty; it can be put on over anything, and leaves the arms perfectly free; it is delightfully cool, and takes so little room in packing that it will be a welcome addition to the wardrobe when spending a few nights away from home, with a limited amount of baggage.



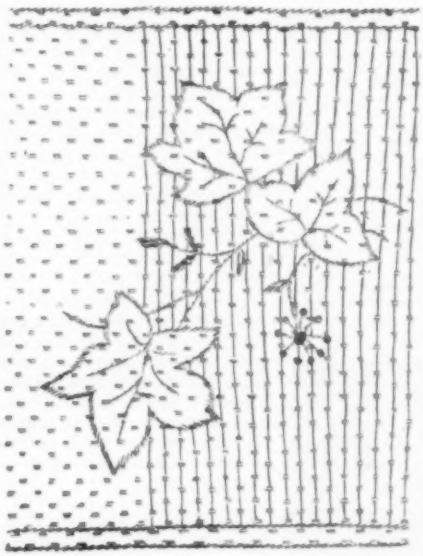
No. 1.—A Novel Dressing Cape.

No. 1, shows the cape entire, and ready for wear; it is a somewhat ecclesiastical-looking garment, is it not? It consists of two front pieces and one back, joined on the shoulders only. The front part is clearly shown, with exact measurements, in No. 2, without allowance for turnings.

Now to consider the question of material. I have frequently made capes from damask towels with fancy borders and fringed ends, outlining the border design of the damask in colored threads or washing silks. Should the towel not be of sufficient length to cut the portions to the measurements given, you must of necessity "cut your cape according to your towel." A small strip will probably come off the width of the back, and this will be of use to make the narrow neckband, which should be finished with a frill of lace or embroidery, and tied with a bow of ribbon in front.

A three-quarter-inch hem should be allowed on either front edge, and a three-eighth-inch hem at the sides. These hems may be finished with feather-stitch.

Another exceedingly effective material is a good linen huckabuck toweling, of which you will require a yard and a-quarter, to allow for a nice fringe; should you prefer lace at the ends, a yard will be sufficient. A little distance from the bottom of each portion trace a good bold bordering design, and outline this in a dark shade of thread; when this is done, work two lines across, above and below the pattern, about half an inch from it. Now take some thread, either very much paler than that used for the outlining, or of a contrasting color, and darn the background between the two inner lines, taking up the raised threads of the huckabuck as shown in No. 5; this will make the outlined design stand in bold relief against the paler background, and this style of work will be found exceedingly effective for many other purposes.



No. 5.—An Effective Pattern.

Another, and still more durable cape, could be made from a fairly heavy white linen, embroidered in white flax threads, the ends bordered with wide linen lace, and the neck tied with white ribbon. A garment fit to form part of any trousseau in point of daintiness, and yet most serviceable for its beauty, that will outlive almost an unlimited number of visits to the laundress.

No. 4.—Embroiderer's Apron.

These little capes sell well at fairs, and will always be found acceptable as presents.

Every worker has, at one time or another, experienced the difficulty of selecting a wrapper when engaged upon a piece of delicate work. Common sense demands that it shall be serviceable (which attribute cannot be claimed for the square of cambric, bordered with lace, which finds favor with some); at the same time, the true lover of work will use nothing which does not combine daintiness with its more solid virtues. I think I have found a solution to this difficulty—an invention which has all the advantages of a work-apron, thus fully satisfying common sense, and which may, at the same time, be truly termed "a thing of beauty."

No. 3, shows what I have named "A Case for Embroidery." You will see that it consists of two parts—viz., a foundation, which measures twenty-eight inches by twenty-three, and a pocket twenty inches by thirteen. The most suitable material is a good apron linen, forty-two inches wide, of which three-quarters of a yard will be required. The making needs but little explanation; first of all, remember the invariable rule that linen must be cut by a drawn thread; it is the want of attention to such little details, which spoils much otherwish good work.

No. 2.

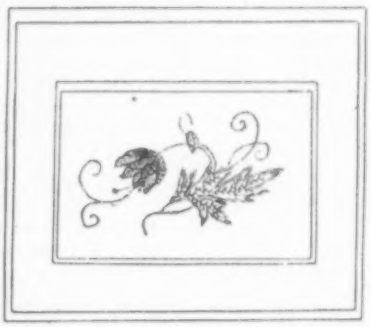
For the pocket, choose a good bold design, and embroider it in white flax-thread; turn down the hem at the top, machine it, and work across a row of that invaluable stitch known as "herring bone," to hide the stitching. Now place the pocket face downwards on a thick ironing blanket, lay over it a very wet cloth, and iron thoroughly, rubbing the work with the iron to force all the raised portions to the front.

Next hem the larger piece of linen, and work a row of "herring bone" round it. Turn up the sides and bottom of the pocket, place it in position on the large piece (an inch or two nearer the bottom than the top), machine round these three sides, and complete with a row of "herring bone." The coarser the thread in which you do this stitch, the richer will be the effect; it can, of course, be dispensed with altogether, but I think you will find that the gain in appearance is quite worth the small extra trouble.

This useful possession can be placed over the knee or on the table when you are working; it will preserve delicate materials from contact with a dark dress or table-cover; all skeins of silk, scissors, etc., can be safely slipped into the capacious pocket, and your work neatly folded in the case and put away without further trouble. As some may prefer an apron which they can really "put on," I am showing another in No. 4. The original of my sketch is made of brown holland, embroidered with white flax-thread. It consists of a piece of holland thirty-five inches wide, and a yard long, nine inches of the length being turned up for the pocket. It is set in a band about an inch and a-half wide.

A running pattern is embroidered across the pocket, which is finished with a buttonholed scallop. It is stitched down to the apron in two places, so as to form three separate pockets. This, like the "case," serves the double purpose of apron and hold-all for work, and it can be ornamented in a variety of ways, according to the taste of the wearer. It will be found useful, as it keeps in one place all the necessities of the embroiderer.

ADELAIDE SEARLES.



No. 3.—Case for Embroidery.

Mother's Corner.

Making Children Helpful.

THERE is no greater mistake than in bringing up children to feel that they must be taken care of and waited upon by others, without any corresponding obligations on their part. The extent to which young children can be made useful in a family would seem surprising to those who have never had a systematic and regular plan for utilizing their services.

The writer has been in a family where a little girl of eight or nine years of age washed and dressed herself and young brother, and made their small beds before breakfast (it is better to leave the beds till after breakfast, and so give them a chance to air), set and cleared all the tables for meals, with a little help from a grown person in moving tables and spreading cloths; while all the dusting of parlors and chambers was also neatly performed by her. A brother of ten years' old brought in all the coal used in the kitchen and parlor, brushed the boots and shoes, went on errands, and took all the care of the poultry. They were children whose parents could afford to hire servants to do this, but who close to have their children grow up healthy and industrious, while proper instruction, system, and encouragement, made these services rather a pleasure than otherwise to the children.

Some parents pay their children for such services; but this is hazardous, as tending to make them feel that they are not bound to be helpful without pay, and also as tending to produce a hoarding, money-making spirit. But when children have no hoarding propensities, and need to acquire a sense of the value of property, it may be well to let them earn money for some extra services rather as a favor. When this is done, they should be taught to spend it for others, as well as for themselves and in this way a generous and liberal spirit will be cultivated, while th ir self-reliance and helpfulness will be rightly fostered.

Children and Colds.

IN some households it is taken as a matter of course that during the Winter months the children shall have an unremitting succession of colds, which render the little ones uncomfortable themselves, and excessively disagreeable to the persons with whom they come in contact. But this state of affairs is due to ignorance. The educated mother now appreciates that an influenza is an unnecessary adjunct to her child's personality, and that a chronic catarrh is to be avoided as is any other disease. She takes precautions to prevent colds, and, if by some mischance they come, knows how to care for the patient in the earlier stages of the complaint, or until such a time as she finds it advisable to consult a physician. But, above all, she believes in the precaution that is a stronger weapon than cure.

In the first place, the small child must wear woolen next to his skin, and this woolen must extend to neck, wrists, and ankles. At night his sleeping garments are Canton-flannel drawers with feet; or, better still, they are of knit of woven material, three-quarters wool and one-quarter cotton. These are to be bought ready made, and already shrunk, with so many improvements that they are very nearly perfect. Under the night-drawers goes a shirt which clings more closely than does the larger outside garment. Of course this shirt is changed for another in the daytime. It may be well to remark in passing, that union suits (shirt and drawers in one piece) are now made for children, and are very convenient. Woolen stockings are not a necessity. Indeed, many mothers find they keep the feet too moist, and thus render the wearer sensitive to cold.

Unless he is not well, the properly conducted child will go out every day that the weather is not actually inclement. These outings need not be of a lengthy character if the thermometer is very low or the wind keen and raw. For a small child all walks and drives and out-door play should come between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. The nursery must be a sunny room in which the thermometer gets no higher than seventy. During the night it may be cool and well ventilated. As the feet are peculiarly sensitive to chill, they should be protected by stout shoes, and in damp weather overshoes must be worn. Running about the room barefooted is a habit of which the wise mother disapproves, and which she forcibly forbids.

After the children are bathed and their heads shampooed, they may be treated to a brisk rubbing down with alcohol. This should also be freely applied to the head after it has been rubbed dry with a coarse towel.—*Harper's Bazar.*

HERE is a Swedish cure for sleeplessness: Take a napkin, dip it in ice-cold water, wring it slightly, and lay it across the eyes. An English lady recently adopted this plan, and it worked like a charm. The first night she slept four hours without waking; the second night she at once went to sleep, and it required considerable force to rouse her in the morning.

CLAUDE (earnestly)—Am I the first man you ever loved? Maude—Why, certainly. How strange men are; they all ask me that.

Taking Medicine.

IT is the part of wisdom to accustom a child, when well, to putting out its tongue, exhibiting its throat, and keeping quiet for a few minutes, with a thermometer in its mouth in order to register its temperature. It is usually looked upon by baby as good fun, and the practice saves a deal of trouble when sickness appears and the doctor comes. Another important thing is to accustom the child to take medicine from a spoon without hesitation if it is offered by the parent. Often a sick child will violently resent any effort to give it medicine, and waste its feeble strength in the effort. The habit of taking even unpleasant doses without question, because mamma says it will make the baby feel better, will be found a wonderful help should diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any serious disease invade the home.

Creme Simon. Superior to vaseline and cucumbers, CREME SIMON, marvellous for the complexion and light cutaneous affections; it whitens, perfumes, fortifies the skin. J. SIMON, 13 rue Grange Bateliere, Paris. Park & Tilford, New York; also all perfumery and fancy goods stores.

That Tailor Finish is Yours

if you use the **S. H. & M.** REDFERN binding on your skirts. It is made of fine bias corded velvet, dyed with pure dyes, cut with absolute accuracy, and never frays or ravels. It comes in all dress shades, and every yard of the genuine is stamped on the back with the letters

S. H. & M.

Tyrian Dyes.

Watch our ads. from month to month for items of interest. This month we offer to mail, free of charge, one of our new Silk Holders upon receipt of postal card with full address.

Tyrian Dyes Art Embroidery Silks are Fast Colors and sold by first class Art and Dry Goods stores only.

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Mention this Magazine.

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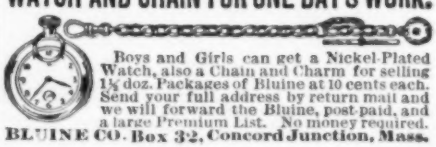
Absolute Cure for Dandruff. Soothes all Irritation of the Scalp. The only preparation that makes the hair grow by nourishing the roots. Price, 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

JOSEPH BURNETT CO., 36 India Street, . Boston, Mass.

Send your address for our pamphlet on the Hair, its care and management

WATCH AND CHAIN FOR ONE DAY'S WORK.



Boys and Girls can get a Nickel-Plated Watch, also a Chain and Charm for selling 1½ doz. Packages of Bluine at 10 cents each. Send your full address by return mail and we will forward the Bluine, post-paid, and a large Premium List. No money required.

BLUINE CO. Box 32, Concord Junction, Mass.

WOMAN'S GOSSIP.

MRS. HUMPHREY WARD and Mrs. Hodgson Burnett are both at work upon new novels.

All the daughters of the Prince of Wales are expert swimmers— in fact, have been so from very early childhood.

Princess Charles of Denmark (Princess Maud of Wales), has writted a one-act piece in which it is stated Miss Ellen Terry will shortly appear.

Miss Ellen Terry has a wonderful love for animals. Cats and birds are her especial favorites. Her gift for training animals is said to be unique.

Mrs. Bergliot Ibsen, daughter of Bjornson and daughter-in-law of Henrik Ibsen, has just made her public *début* as a vocalist at Christiania.

When a woman is gifted with such a glowing, vivid imagination that she can lie back in the dentist's chair, close her eyes, and imagine she is trying on a new bonnet, that woman is a born novelist.

A BOSTON young lady, who is soon to be a bride, some time ago worked a motto, which was put up over the parlor door. It was a Scriptural text, and capable of wide application, but when it was done in silk its meaning was materially changed, either from a confusion of ideas or a lack of proper punctuation. Miss ——'s motto read: "Walk in, Love."

EXCITED WIFE.—Oh, dear! the cook has fallen and broken her collar bone!

Absent-minded Professor—Give her notice at once. You told her what to expect if she broke anything more!

A Few Bright Epigrams.

THERE is but one thing so deceptive as a pretty woman's smile, and that is her words.

Truths are always trite because they are always so apparent. It is only a brilliant lie which dazzles.

Love a woman with an intellect if you want to be wretched; marry one if you want to be successful.

The greatness of many a man is merely the possession of a clever wife.

After the Proposal.

FOR several minutes the young man did not speak. His heart was too full. It was enough for him to know that this glorious creature loved him; that she had promised to share his fate. With a new and delighted sense of ownership he feasted his eyes once more upon her beauty, and as he realized that henceforth it would be his privilege to provide for her welfare and happiness, he could have almost wept with joy. His good fortune seemed incredible. Finally he whispered, tenderly:

"How did it ever happen, darling, that such a bright, shining angel as yourself fell in love with a dull, stupid fellow like me?"

"Goodness knows!" she murmured, absently; "I must have a screw loose somewhere."

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON
QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

MODENE

AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.

Discovered by Accident.—IN COMPOUNDING, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. **IT CAN NOT FAIL.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on moles may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. MODENE SUPERCEDES ELECTROLYSIS.

Recommended by all who have tested its merits—Used by people of refinement.

Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, **$1.00** per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. ☞Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. (ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER.) Cut this advertisement out.

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED. | **MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A.**
Manufacturers of the Highest Grade Hair Preparations.
You can register your letter at any Post-office to insure its safe delivery.

We Offer $1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. ☞EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

Hot or Cold Water for the Complexion.

WITH regard to the merits of hot or cold water for the complexion, a skin specialist says that washing the face may logically, for good results, follow in the line adopted in the Russian and Turkish bath for the surface of the whole body. In other words, that the way to wash the face, so as to keep the skin soft and yet fresh, is first to use hot water with a fine soap, and then cold water immediately after, as a douche. The water and soap cleanse the pores, as the cold water can never. So remove the insensible accumulations of grease and perspiration that catch and fix particles of dust and convert them into "blackheads," and hasten the scaling off of dead scarf skin. For all these causes the hot water is to be applied liberally with fine soap; the face sunk into the basin, indeed, and held there, under water, as long as possible, until, in fact, it has had literally a bath and not a wash. Then, while yet the skin is soft and moist, splash cold water plentifully over it from a basin standing ready hard by. This serves as an immediate and bracing tonic, counteracting the relaxing effect of the hot water upon the epidermis with brisk swiftness. If the face be afterward hard rubbed with a fine towel until a healthy glow is created, the skin seems then to have been subjected to the most scientific treatment possible—to one which is logical and rational, and which, wherever it has been tried, has resulted favorably. The same order of ablutions is recommended after the application of any cream or balm or emollients, or right before. Preparations of this sort (and cosmetics also, if women will use them) should always be washed off with hot water, not with cold. The douche may follow after. Some such order of operations will always be found to have constituted the daily regime of the great beauties, for great beauties have invariably remained so at the cost of continual care.

Toilet Hints.

PEOPLE who have neither time nor money to waste over having their hands manicured, and yet are desirous of having well kept nails, should always keep a lemon on their wash stand. The juice of this fruit is far more efficacious that the use of the nail brush.

A LITTLE cotton wool wrapped round a stick, and dipped into *eau de Cologne*, or diluted alcohol mixed with glycerine, should be passed round the cuticle of the nail after washing the hands at night. This gives the beautiful blanched appearance to the surrounding skin, which is one of the chief aims of those whose hands are regularly manicured.

IT is far more important to brush the teeth before going to bed than it is on rising. People who are endowed with the fragile beauty of pearly teeth should be careful not to drink very hot liquids. An excellent means of preserving the teeth from decay is to pass a silk thread between them daily. If this be made a practice it will very soon become as indispensable an item in the toilet as the matutinal bath.

THE reason we dislike vanity in others is because it is perpetually hurting our own.

KLONDYKE, THE WORLD, ALASKA.

LIKE DAYS OF OLD,
THE DAYS OF GOLD,
THE DAYS OF '49.

TRANSPORTATION,
MERCHANDISING,
GOLD MINING.

THERE IS UNTOLD WEALTH IN ALASKA. YOU CAN PARTICIPATE IN THESE GOLDEN RETURNS AND CAN REMAIN AT HOME.

THE ALASKA TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

Incorporated Capital, $5,000,000. Non-assessable.

HON. T. R. FOSTER, President. FRED A. OTTE, Treasurer.

Is the largest and most ably conducted Transportation and Merchandising Company for the **Alaska Gold** field trade **in the world.** Will have our

Own Specially Chartered Steamers Direct for the Gold Fields of the Klondyke and Alaska Generally.

While we will send a certain number of men to the gold fields who will devote their exclusive time to discovering and taking up mining claims, and working them with the latest and most improved methods, our principal business and specialty is that of doing a

General Trading, Mercantile and Transportation Business.

We will take with us an enormous stock of goods of all classes and descriptions that can be sold and used to advantage in a new mining country.

We will control our own steamers and our own boats and barges up the Yukon. We will also have an overland route from Juneau, St. Michaels or Dyea. We will be among the very first in the field. This company is organized and conducted for mutual profit and mutual protection. The names of our charter members, stockholders and directors are sufficient guarantee of the integrity and solidity of this company.

Transportation and Merchandising is the Greatest Kind of a Gold Mine.

for no matter if the prospector is successful or unsuccessful, he must have food, mining outfits and all other necessities of life. Being the largest traders, having the best supplied stores and warehouses scattered all over the **Klondyke** region, we must necessarily do the business of the country.

FORTUNES ARE MADE QUICKLY.

Fortunes are made in legitimate speculations. **An opportunity of this kind has not presented itself since the California days of '49.** Will you sit idle and see such chances pass you by, and will you be one of the people that say, "I had the opportunity but I missed it?" Better be the one person to say, "The opportunity was presented to me and I grasped it." We need an additional million dollars within the next sixty days to develop and carry out our gigantic plans. You can come in on the ground floor—you can be one of the originators—be one among the first. A share of stock, its full face value, will be sold to you at the rate of

$1.00 PER SHARE (Non-Assessable.)

We are offering the public the grandest enterprise and investment of the day. Anyone with a small amount of money has an opportunity to make a fortune in this gold and trading expedition and can stay comfortably at home. Your investment is safe, profitable and devoid of speculation.

We Will Earn in the Next 12 Months an Immense Income, Thereby Paying Large Dividends to Our Stockholders.

Our company is composed of some of the most eminent business and professional men, such as: HON. WM. E. MASON, United States Senator from Illinois; FRANK A. HECHT, of Chas. Kaestner & Co., Chicago; ALBERT C. BLATZ, Pres. Val Blatz Brewing Co., Milwaukee; B. W. GRIFFITH, Pres. 1st. National Bank, Vicksburg, Miss.; D. G. EDWARDS, Pass. Traffic Mgr. C. H. & D. R. R., Cincinnati; CHAS. H. ROCKWELL, Traffic Mgr. Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville R. R. (Monon Route), Chicago; W. C. RINEARSON, Genl. Pass. Agent Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific R. R. (Queen & Crescent Route), Cincinnati; FRED A. OTTE, past 18 years with Shelby Bank, Shelbyville, Ind.; HON. T. R. FOSTER, Fostoria and Vicksburg, Miss.; RUDOLPH M. PATTERSON, of Patterson, Shepard & Co., Chicago; SIDNEY B. JONES, City Pass. Agent Chicago, Indiana & Louisville R. R., Chicago; WILLIAM A. BECKLER, Northern Pass. Agent Q. & C. Route, Chicago; JOHN LEAHY, Gen. Southern Agent C., H. & D. R. R., Cincinnati; J. E. DOYLE, Mgr. American Carriage Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; HON. CHAS. H. HOGLUND, Chicago; J. M. PHILLIPS, Cashier 1st. National Bank, Vicksburg, Miss.; DR. ROBERT WALLACE HARDON, Columbus Memorial Bldg., Chicago; J. B. LEGNARD, Capitalist, Chicago; HENRY H. FULLER, formerly of Snow & Dickinson, Chicago.

Our first expedition will leave in April, arriving in the Gold Valley of Alaska in May. Our next expedition will follow within one or two weeks after the first, and after that our special steamers and special transportation facilities will follow each other at regular intervals. **Everything that human ingenuity can devise or think of to crown our labor with success will be carried with us and done by our representatives.** We shall almost at once commence the purchase of our **supplies and our equipment, consequently you can become part of us and embrace this opportunity and make your own fortune, or at least an enormous profit, on a small investment. You must act quickly, and the only way to act is to write us at once, stating how many shares of stock you want,** enclosing currency, New York exchange, or in a registered letter, the amount of money to cover payment of your stock at the rate of $1.00 per share, and upon receipt of your letter and the money, the stock will be at once returned to you, with full details, and you will be posted and kept informed from time to time of the progress of this company, **and every month after the expedition has landed you will receive such dividends and profits as your stock is entitled to. This stock will be sold to a limited amount at par for a short period; if you are able to participate, do so at once.**

Our transportation offer is the best before the public: $300 1st. class Seattle to Dawson City, or $600 including food for one year. Address and make all money payable to

The Alaska Transportation and Development Company,

Fisher Building, Corner Van Buren and Dearborn Sts.

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

Send stamp for Alaska News, which gives map and all information of Alaska.

A Whistling Language.

THE probabilities are that very few people have heard of this curious language, which is in use by the shepherds of Teneriffe. It dates from a prehistoric period, although the first notice of it is made by a French traveler in 1455. By placing two or three fingers in the mouth, it is possible to make the whistle carry to a distance of about three miles, and in these lonely hills even to a much greater distance. The shepherds are enabled in this manner to carry on a conversation with their distant friends, and so prevent any feeling of loneliness.

It may sound curious and paradoxical, but the whistling is in Spanish, that is to say, the words represented by the whistling are of the Spanish language. Long practice and heredity have produced extraordinary skill in the art, for their vocabulary is a lengthy one, and embraces a code of signals which convey telegraphically what it is hard to express in the ordinary manner. The children, as well as the adults are adepts, and it is no unusual thing to find two sturdy urchins conversing across wide ravines and lofty peaks without seeing each other the whole time.

"YES, mother, he has made rather an impression on me." "Quite so," remarked the old lady, "I can see where the impression smashed the lace ruffle. Don't let it happen again."

The Sketch-Book: Everyday Life.

HER ABSORBING INTEREST.

IN a recent letter to the "Washington Star," the following incident is related of a playwright dictating one of his ambitious efforts to a pretty typewriter:

"If you speak during that period," the author began, "I will ——"

"A period after 'that?'" the typewriter interrupted.

"No, no—the word 'period.' I will kill you."

"I always get so interested. Is this a comedy?"

"Yes. 'Maud, spare me—spare me——'"

"You must not call me Maud."

"No, no; the character speaks. Maud is the girl in the play, you know. Where was I?"

"You were at 'spare me.'"

"Goes down on his knees in brackets."

"On his knees?"

"I am writing this comedy, Miss. Knees, in brackets."

"Yes. What's he got his knees in brackets for? Broken, I suppose."

"What are you doing? Let me see. No, no, no. Put that sentence in brackets. Enter servant. Servant—Never have I seen nothing like that be——"

"Anything, of course."

"I am writing this piece."

"That's bad grammar, you know."

"Yes, I know. Put down just what I say. Maud, look at——"

"Sir! Oh, I forgot. Yes. Look at——"

"In brackets, George looks at servant and shakes——"

"Period?"

"No. And shakes his head——"

"Who shakes his head—George or the servant?"

"George—I said George."

"Oh! He shakes the servant's head, doesn't he?"

Author dies.

TO CLARABELLA.

TORN from the cloudless sky the hue
Is given to thine eyes so blue.
Her eyes: ◠ ◠

The colors of the sunset's glow
Are mantled in thy cheeks of snow.
Her cheeks: ( )

The richest gems of earth, dear girl,
Are rivalled by thy teeth of pearl.
Her teeth: VVV

Around thy marble brow so fair
In golden ringlets waves thy hair.
Her hair: SSSS

Most lovely of thy charms, I ween,
Are thy sweet lips incarnadine.
Her lips: ◡

Had I great wealth at my command,
I'd give it all for thy dear hand.
Her hand: ☞

HE was a conceited young actor, and was playing his part very badly at rehearsal. The poor author stood it as long as he could, but at last, after an exceptional atrocity, he remarked quietly, "Mr. Buskin, there is just one point I would like to call your attention to; when I make the heroine say to you, 'Do your worst!' I don't intend the ejaculation to refer to your acting."

NEEDLEWORK

A Pretty Work Bag.

MAKE this of any colored silk you fancy, or, if you will, you may fashion it instead from satin, cloth, serge, cashmere, or even sateen. In any case a plain surface is best, as the trimming I suggest, is obtained with the least possible trouble by sewing a couple of bands of brightly colored brocaded ribbon round the bag when finished. This bag may be made in any size, from the small hand-bag for knitting or crochet to the gigantic mending-bag that stands as high as the seat of a chair, and finds itself always handy at the right hand of its owner's favorite couch. Such very large bags look well made of peacock-blue Roman sheeting, while smaller ones may be effectively fashioned from pale pink or *eau de nil* soft silks and wools. A drawing string must always be arranged at the mouth of the bag—whatever its size—and a smart bow may be fixed at the side of the "neck" thus formed. The draw-strings, or ribbons, may be tied together to form a loop for hanging on the arm in the case of a knitting-bag, and the upstanding frill at both the top and the bottom of the bag must be lined with a pretty and contrasting color.

Novelties in Lamp Shades.

THE latest lamp shades are works of art, exquisite affairs, covered and trimmed with ruches of soft lace frills, delicate flowers and ribbons, and this, in spite of the fact that it has been said that fancy globes and shades of tinted glass or porcelain are to take the place of fascinating "fluffs," so much admired and coveted; all because some prudent woman says they are lodging places for dust. A soft brush will take the dust out, and even if the shade cannot be cleaned with soap and water it is dainty work for nimble fingers to recover the frame with fresh materials and new colors. One woman renews the flowers upon her lamp shade according to the season. A novelty in shades is made in the shape of a shell, and is intended for a corner lamp. It is composed of white fluted *mousseline de soie*, over delicate pink. The trimming consists of feathery ruches made of the two materials, and tiny white shells mingled with some sprays of sea mosses. Another shade represents a three-cornered Continental hat of soft yellow silk, decorated with a profusion of fine white lace and rosettes of yellow satin ribbon. Many shades are composed of tulle flounces, and one could readily imagine them to be ballet dancers' costumes. Crepe papers, with dainty Dresden figures, as well as with Delft windmills, and in plain colors, decorated with flowers, are made so prettily into lamp shades that one looks at them the second time to see if they are really paper.

"GEORGE, don't you think it very wrong to marry for money?" "Yes, of course; but it's just as wrong to fall in love with one who has none."

"I MET Miss Authoress this afternoon," said Mrs. Mater to her husband. "Ah, beastly ugly woman, isn't she?" was the comment. "Why," asked the wife, "I didn't know you had ever met her." "I haven't," said Mr. Mater, "but I have noticed that all her heroines are described as 'not strictly beautiful, but irresistibly fascinating.'"

Dinner Set No. 62, in Brown. Premium with $18.00 Order. Delivered to your Depot for $8.00 Cash.

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For 20 years we have been Importing and Selling **Tea, Coffee, Spices, Extracts, Toilet Soap, Boudoir Packages, Perfumes, etc.**, and giving **Premiums** or **Liberal** Discounts to those who send us orders, or make up a club among their friends.

Strictly Pure, Honest Goods at the Lowest Possible Prices.

High-Arm, fully warranted. **Premium with $50 order.**

Waterproof Garments, Double Texture, Lined, Two Capes, Inlaid Velvet Collar, Premium with $16.00 order.

Triple Plate Tea Set No. 514. Full Size. Cash Price $7.00. Premium with $18.00 order.

Gold Watch No. 485, Premium with $12.00 order Cash price $4.50. We have lots of others.

Ladies' or Gents' Bicycle. Morgan & Wright or Vim tires. Best of the Best, Premium with an $85.00 Order.

BOSTONIAN BICYCLE.

We will be pleased to mail **YOU** our 170-page illustrated **Premium List** with **Price-List. WE PAY FREIGHT** and allow time to deliver goods before paying for them when not convenient to send payment with order.

LONDON TEA COMPANY, 188 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

Shut The Door.

DON'T let the door stand open, but shut it with much care,
Without a bang, without a whang—yes, shut it fair and square;
Without a slam, without a jam, without a slat or jerk;
For if you've left it open, go shut it, and don't shirk.

No thoughtful man or woman, no well-trained chick or child
Will let the door swing idly, to make weak nerves run wild;
When the chilly winds are blowing, and some one taking cold
While the open door is creaking and muttering like a scold.

Haste makes but waste, remember, so plenty take of time;
Don't leave the door half open—a fault almost a crime;
And if you've ever done this, don't do so any more;
Whatever else you fail to do, don't fail to shut the door.

HEARING a faint rustle in the darkened hallway below, the elder sister, supposing the young man had gone, leaned over the balustrade and called out: "Well, Bessie, have you landed him?" There was a deep sepulchral silence for some moments; it was broken by the hesitating, constrained voice of the young man: "She has."

TWO GOOD DENTIFRICES.—Here are two good recipes for antiseptic dentifrices which are exceedingly pleasant and fragrant to use: No. 1. Tincture of quillaia bark, one ounce; carbolic acid, fifteen minims; pure glycerine, half ounce; oil of wintergreen, five minims; oil of cinnamon, one minim; essence of cochineal, ten minims; water, six ounces. Mix well together. A teaspoonful of this mixture should be added to half a tumbler of water to clean the teeth and rinse the mouth. No. 2. Oil of peppermint, two minims; oil of cloves, five minims; oil of cinnamon, five minims; Castile soap, in powder, one drachm; tincture of catechu, one drachm; glycerine, two drachms; rectified spirits of wine, one ounce; distilled water, three ounces. Shake together in a bottle for a week, and then filter. This dentifrice is to be used in the same way as the preceding one.

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These Watches are Solid Silver, and at retail would cost upwards of $8.00 or $10.00, but to introduce our Catalogue we will send you this Watch Free if you take advantage of our marvellous offer. If you want one, write to us without delay. With your letter send us 46 cents in stamps, for which we will send you a Massive Curb Pattern Albert Chain and our offer. After you receive the beautiful Watch we shall expect you to show it to your friends and call their attention to this advertisement. The Watch is sent Free, by Registered Post, on your complying with our advertisement, and the marvellous offer which we will send, and it is Fully Warranted. Money returned if not more than satisfied. Address at once,
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SAFE WATCH CO., 9 Murray Street, New York.

How to Make Confectioner's Icing.

TWO or three different icings are used by various confectioners. The one in ordinary use is a boiled icing. This possesses the virtue of being easily and quickly made and of remaining soft after it is dry. To make this icing, which is in reality a "fondant" (this mixture is the foundation of the delicious cream bonbons of French confectioners), put over the fire in a small sugar boiler or in a nice graniteware saucepan, one cupful of granulated sugar, half a cupful of boiling water and a pinch of cream-tartar. As soon as the sugar melts, bring the mixture quickly to the boiling point, and allow it to boil rapidly for about ten minutes. At the end of this time test it by dipping the forefinger and thumb into ice cold water and grasping between them a drop of the syrup taken up with a skewer. If the icing is ready to use when the finger and thumb are drawn apart a thread will be formed. In this case the icing is done. Let it cool, and as soon as it is cool enough to handle begin to knead it till a creamy mass is formed. The syrup must not be stirred while it is boiling or the "fondant" will be spoiled. If the syrup is not boiled to the point that a "thread" is formed from a drop grasped between the thumb and finger, it must be allowed to boil three or four minutes more, and tested. If it is cooked too long it will be too hard to use, and more liquid must be added. When a cake is to be frosted or iced, place some of this "fondant" in a saucepan and put this in another, containing boiling water, and allow it to stand till it is melted. When it is melted, spread it on a large cake or dip small cakes in it, and lay them on waxed or greased paper to cool. In order to flavor this icing, boil bits of the yellow peel of an orange with the syrup and add a tablespoonful of orange juice. After the syrup has boiled ten minutes, boil it five minutes longer, then test it. A delicious coffee icing is made by adding a tablespoonful of black coffee to the syrup after boiling it fifteen minutes. This black coffee should be as strong as possible. To prepare it, grind to a powder two ounces of strong Mocha coffee. Put it in a piece of cloth, which should rest in a small strainer. Such a one as is used to strain tea or coffee as it is being poured into cups at the table is excellent for this purpose. Now measure out two or three tablespoonfuls of boiling water and allow it to percolate through the coffee. There should be about a tablespoonful of the liquid after it passes through the strainer. Let this strong coffee drip through the grounds a second time, and use it. There is a preparation of coffee essence which can be obtained at shops of confectioner's supplies. It is convenient for Mocha cake and other preparations where coffee is used for flavoring, but it is not as good for flavoring ices as fresh-made French coffee. A delicious cocoanut icing is made by mixing a cupful of grated cocoanut through the fondant syrup as soon as it arrives at the proper consistency to cool. An Italian icing is made by an even cupful of granulated sugar with five tablespoonfuls of boiling water. Put this mixture in a granite saucepan or a small sugar-boiler, and as soon as the sugar is melted bring it to the boiling point and let it boil rapidly eight minutes. Have ready the white of one large egg, beaten to stiff froth, and let some one pour the hot syrup into this beaten egg in a small stream while you continue beating. Stir the syrup for five minutes after the egg is added. Coffee, vanilla or any flavoring may be used.

INDIGESTION.

BREATHES there a man with chest of lead
Who never to himself hath said,
I wish my wife no cake would make,
Or else some cooking lessons take?"

Fruit Foods.

WALNUTS give nerve or brain food, muscle, heat, and waste.

The great majority of small fresh seed fruits are laxative.

Dried figs contain nerve and muscle food, heat and waste, but are bad for the liver.

Blanched almonds give the higher nerve or brain and muscle food; no heat or waste.

Apples supply the higher nerve and muscle food, but do not afford staying properties.

Black grapes are nutritious and blood-purifying; too rich for those who suffer from the liver.

Lemons and tomatoes should not be used daily in cold weather; they have a lowering and cooling effect.

All stone fruits are considered to be injurious for those who suffer from the liver, and should be used cautiously.

Tomatoes supply higher nerve or brain food and waste—no heat; they are thinning and stimulating, but the skins should not be eaten.

Prunes afford the highest nerve or brain food, supply heat and waste, but are not muscle-feeding. They should be avoided by those who suffer from the liver.

THE ship is sailing, sailing,
Through shadow and through shine;
The ship is sailing, sailing,
Through every thought of mine.

All day I see the sunshine
Light the pennon on her mast,
And the long smoke-wreaths that smile at the blue
Of the waves she cleaves so fast.

All night I see the moonlight
On her swelling canvas gleam,
And to watch her sailing, sailing,
I start from a sweet sea-dream.

For the man that I love the dearest,
She bears from sea to sea,
And the ship that is sailing, sailing,
Is all the world to me.

THE TIMES.

(DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.)
J. B. STOLL & CO., PROPRIETORS.

South Bend, Ind., Dec. 19, 1897.

THE McCALL COMPANY,
142-146 West 14th St., New York City.

GENTLEMEN:—Pardon my negligence in not acknowledging the receipt of the two tea-sets and one dollar ere this. The tea-sets are beautiful, and I am delighted to think I was so extremely fortunate in getting two sets and winning the one dollar for the largest club received in a week. You may depend upon my speaking a good word for McCall's Magazine and Patterns whenever I have an opportunity. I have two friends getting up clubs for the magazine now, and one of them has seven subscribers already. I sincerely hope she will get her 12 soon, as the lovely tea-set, "a thing of beauty and joy forever" will be ample reward for her work.

Thanking you for your kindness, I remain,
Respectfully yours,
Eva Stoll,
319 W. Wayne St.

DON'T forget, this is the best time of the year to subscribe for McCALL'S MAGAZINE.

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DUSTLESS. ODORLESS. BRILLIANT. LABOR SAVING.

THE MODERN

STOVE POLISH.

Try It on Your Cycle Chain

J. L. Prescott & Co. New York.

Something About Fish.

FISH must be perfectly fresh.

Clean fish carefully before dressing.

Fresh fish are better if soaked a few minutes in salt water.

If a fish kettle is not used for boiling, wrap the fish in thin Swiss or cheese cloth to preserve the shape.

Never use butter; fry in lard. When one side is brown turn quickly, and as the other browns remove to the back part of the stove; cover closely. Cook slowly, thus retaining the sweetness.

Garnish with parsley, lettuce, sliced beets, lemon or hard boiled eggs.

Serve as soon as cooked, with either of the following sauces: Oyster, celery, mustard, cold fish, mayonnaise, tartar, white wine or Hollandaise.

Eels are a great delicacy fried, baked, pickled or boiled. When cold, after cooking in the latter way, an excellent dish may be made by arranging the pieces of eels in a tin mould, with slices of lemon and covered with any bright jelly in liquid state. When cold turn from the mould and serve with olive oil and vinegar.

Home Remedies.

FOR THE HICCOUGH. — Drop a single drop of oil of cinnamon on a lump of double refined sugar. Let it dissolve in the mouth leisurely, then swallow it. This is a most pleasant and agreeable stomach medicine which seldom fails.

Cinnamon has been pronounced by many of the medical faculty to be invaluable in treating influenza.

And finally, here is a simple help for poor mothers who are distracted by bronchial coughs and colds among the little ones:

Take honey in the comb, squeeze it out and dilute it with a little water, and occasionally moisten the lips and mouth with it. It is a simple remedy, and has never been known to fail, even when the children's throats have been so swollen as to be unable to swallow.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Washing at Home.

To Wash Flannel.—If flannel is rubbed hard or allowed to soak it becomes hard and thick, and if dried slowly it shrinks. Ammonia is often used in the washing of new flannels.

To Wash Black Ground Prints.—Make a solution with one-half pound of wood of Panama and five quarts of water boiled for five hours. Let it get cold and strain. Soak the black prints in this for two hours; rub with soap mixture, and well rinse in several cold waters.

To Wash Silk.—For washing ordinary silks, put into a basin a teacupful of soap mixture, fill up with warm water, and lay the silks in it. With the ball or palm of the hands rub them lightly. Repeat, and then rinse in tepid water, and lastly in cold until the water is quite clear and no soap rises to the top. Then place them in cold water with a tablespoonful of alcohol. Wring out, shake them, and iron while wet.

To Wash Lace.—Put the lace into a saucepan with a small plate in the bottom of the pan. Cover with cold water, and shred over a piece of soap the size of a walnut; let it stand by the side of the fire for an hour. Take it into a basin with tepid water and pass it up and down, but on no account rub it, as this breaks the threads. Let it remain in clear water for a few hours, then rinse again several times until the water becomes quite clear.

To Make Starch.

ALLOW half-a-pint of cold water and one quart of boiling water to every two tablespoonfuls of starch. Put the starch into a tolerably large basin, pour over it the cold water, and stir the mixture well with a wooden spoon until perfectly free from lumps and quite smooth; then take the basin to the fire, and whilst the water is actually boiling in the kettle or boiler, pour it over the starch, stirring it the whole time. If made properly in this manner, the starch will require no further boiling; but should the water not be boiling when added to the starch, it will not thicken, and must be put into a clean saucepan and stirred over the fire until it boils. Take it off the fire, strain it into a clean basin, cover it up to prevent a skin forming on the top, and when sufficiently cool that the hand may be borne in it, starch the things. Many persons, to give a shiny and smooth appearance to the linen when ironed, stir round two or three times in the starch a piece of wax candle, which also prevents the iron from sticking.

"I AM told your wife would rather cook than eat."

The other man glanced nervously over his shoulder.

They were alone.

"What she cooks, yes," he continued, in a hoarse whisper.

A Pink Subscription Slip is inserted in every copy of McCALL'S MAGAZINE sent to our readers whose subscriptions have expired, and also in all sample copies sent to non-subscribers. Please use the same when sending in your remittance.

VICI Leather Dressing

is prepared in the largest leather factory in the world by the makers of Vici Kid—the most noted leather in the world. It gives a shoe a bright and lasting lustre, makes it soft and pliable, keeps it from cracking in wet and dry weather. The constant use of **Vici Dressing** means a saving in shoe leather which the student of economy can't overlook. Ask the dealer for it. An illustrated book, telling how to care for shoes and increase their wear, mailed free.

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KISSING AT THE DOOR. For 6 cents in stamps, we will send you a complete sheet copy of this pretty LOVE SONG (worth 40c. at stores), together with our music catalogue and **Special Bargain Offers.** F. C. ADAMS & CO., 655 Ocean Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

"Mizpah" Valve Nipples

WILL NOT COLLAPSE

and therefore prevent much colic. The valve prevents a vacuum being formed to collapse them. The ribs inside prevent collapsing when the child bites them. The rim is such that they cannot be pulled off the bottle.

Sample Free by Mail.

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A SINGLE manufacturer of perfumery at Cannes uses annually 140,000 lbs. of orange blossoms, 129,000 lbs. of acacia flowers, 140,000 lbs. of rose leaves, 32,000 lbs. of jasmine flowers, 20,000 lbs. of violets, 8,000 lbs. of tuberoses, besides rosemary, mint, thyme, lemons, citrons, etc., in proportionate quantities. Nice and Cannes together consume annually over 20 tons of violets, Nice alone 190 tons of orange blossoms, Cannes over 150 tons of acacia flowers.

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It's in the fluting, try them! Sold by dealers or sample pair mailed for 25c. Our price list, mailed free, describes the ALPHA PATENT FAMILY SYRINGE.
PARKER, STEARNS & SUTTON, Established, 1879.
226, 227, 228, 229 South St., New York.

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Take no Substitute. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE 50¢

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LEE'S HAIR MEDICANT restores gray hair to its natural color. Harmless. No dye. Clean preparations with pleasant odor $1.00 each. LEE'S HAIR TONIC makes the hair grow. Stops it from falling out, removes dandruff. Neat book on care and treatment of hair sent free.
LEE MEDICANT CO., 108 Fulton Street, New York.

FREE TO BALD HEADS.
We will mail on application, free information how to grow hair upon a bald head, stop falling hair, and remove scalp diseases. Address,
The crowning glory of woman is her hair. Altenheim Medical Dispensary Dept. J.A., Box 779, Cincinnati, O.

FREE TO BALD HEADS.
We will send FREE on application full instruction how to grow hair upon bald heads, stop hair falling and produce a fine growth of whiskers, moustache, etc.
E. F. LORRIMER & CO., 1005 Penn Ave., Baltimore, Md.

FAT FOLKS reduced, 15 lbs. a month; any one can make remedy at home. Miss M. Ainsley, Supply, Ark., says, "I lost 43 lbs. and feel splendid." No starving. No sickness. Particulars (sealed) 2c. HALL & CO., "C. R., Box 404, ST. LOUIS, MO.

In Merry Mood.

THE Russians have a quaint proverb: "God help the bachelor! the housewife helps a husband."

TAKING things as they come isn't very difficult. It's parting with them as they go that's hard.

"AND you won't give me just one little kiss?" said Edwin, tenderly reproachful. "Not *one*," replied Angelina. And yet strange to say, Edwin soon seemed quite content.

UNDOUBTEDLY one of the best toasts on record was given by a printer, viz., "Woman—the fairest of Nature's work. The edition is large, and no man should be without a copy."

"MAUD, dear," said Miss de Passey, mincingly, "what do you do when a stupid man admires you?" "If a man admires me, dear," said Maud, sweetly, "I don't consider him stupid."

A PRETTY girl,
A crowded car,
"Pray take my seat!"
And there you are.

A crowded car,
A woman plain—
She stands: and there
You are again.

A Compromise.

"FOR goodness' sake, Mary," asked the young lady's mother at breakfast, "what was the matter with you and Harry in the parlor last night?"

"Why, mamma? What?" inquired the daughter demurely.

"Why, you quarrelled for half-an-hour like a pair of maniacs."

"Oh," she replied, remembering the circumstances, "Harry wanted me to take the big chair and I wanted him to take it, because he was company, you know."

"Well, what did you quarrel about?"

"We didn't quarrel, mamma, only he insisted that I should take it, and I would not."

"How did you settle it finally?"

"Well, mamma, we—we compromised, and both of us took it."

"AUNTIE, dear, what is an egotist?" chirped little Polly Perks. "An egotist, dearie," said her aunt, thoughtfully, "is a man who listens intently when he is talking to you, and never listens at all when you are talking to him."

"I'M going to be a contortionist," said little Johnny, proudly; "what would you recommend me to eat, because I'm in training already?" "Green apples, my boy," said his uncle.

"HOW did you get along with the French lady?" asked papa.

"Well," said his daughter, "she understood what she said, and I understood what I said."

JOHN RUSKIN, in answer to the question, "When does the education of a child begin?" replied, "At six months old it can answer smile with smile, and impatience with impatience. It can observe, enjoy, and suffer acutely, and, in a measure, intelligently. Do you suppose it makes no difference to it that the order of the house is perfect and quiet, the faces of its father and mother full of peace, their soft voices familiar to its ear, and even those of strangers loving; or that it is tossed from arm to arm, among hard, or reckless, or vain-minded persons, in the gloom of a vicious house or the confusion of a gay one?"

SHE: I can't imagine, Lieutenant, how you could go to the wedding of a man who married the girl you were once engaged to. What could you have felt like towards him?

HE: My dear Miss Whibbles, I felt towards him as a man might feel towards his substitute who had gone to the war for him and got killed.

MRS. WALKER—I don't see why the doctors recommend bicycle riding. If it makes people healthier, it is a loss to the doctors.

Mr. Walker—I know; but they calculate that one sound, healthy rider will disable at least five pedestrians per week.

For the Toilet Table.

EVERY girl who can possibly afford it, indulges in the luxury of a dressing table these days, and whether fitted up from a large bank account or furnished from weekly savings it must be in harmony with the room, and some one color scheme must be carried out in the knickknacks.

If blue and white effects are sought after in the room, then all the toilet articles should be in Delft or Saxony or Oman ware. And almost every article necessary for the table can be found in some one of these blue and white wares. Sets of brush, comb, mirror and tray come in Delft, or a clever imitation of the quaint old Dutch styles.

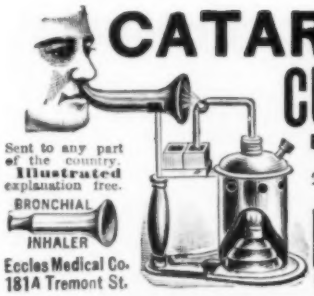
Jars of different sizes for pomade, vaseline and cold cream are imported from Japan and sold for a trifling sum. And a little delving into Oriental shops will bring to light blue and white pin trays, hairpin boxes, candlesticks and match receivers—all artistic and rarely expensive.

A pretty scarf for the table is of Japanese blue and white cotton.

It is considered exceedingly bad taste to keep a brush and comb which has been in use shut up in a satin or plush lined box. The old-time "casket" is discarded when once the toilet articles have come into service.

A POLITE man is one who listens with interest to things he knows all about when they are told by a person who knows nothing about them.

Over 3 Million in Use.
RUSHFORTH HAIR CURLING PINS
Curl, Crimp or Wave the Hair in 15 Minutes.
No heating required. The only perfectly safe Curler made. For sale by all Department Stores, or we will send complete set of 6 Pins for 15 cents; Two Sets, 25 cents; Twelve Sets, $1.00. Postage prepaid.
Agents Wanted. Send 4 cents, stamps, for Sample Pin and Agents' Terms.
RUSHFORTH PIN COMPANY, Box 31 Lawrence, Mass.



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A Rapid Growing Yellow Climbing Rose.

Who would be without it at this price? Sent postpaid by mail for only **10 cents.**

The Jewel set of six beautiful roses for 25 cents:

Duchess de Brabant—A lovely and sweet pink rose.
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C. Soupert—Delicate shell pink. Always in bloom.
Marie Guillot—The finest pure white in existence.

The Jewel set of Roses for **25 cents,** postpaid.

Our beautiful new catalogue free, just out. Send for it.

McGREGOR BROS., Springfield, Ohio.

Scum

Impure matter: anything vile or worthless.—*Webster's Dictionary.*

SCUM, adulteration and general inferiority to standards have recently caused the rejection, by the United States Custom authorities, of many thousands of chests of Japan and China Tea.

SCUM is filth imparted by *hand-rolling* during the process of manufacture,

Machine Made Tea

. . . FROM . . .

Ceylon and India

Can Have None.

The New Tea Regulations of the Government work well, as dealers who have hitherto refused to handle *pure* teas, because of the larger profits from impure, will now be obliged to carry Ceylon and India Teas.

Ask your dealer for these clean, pure Teas and take no other.

Directions for using—USE ABSOLUTELY BOILING WATER Half a level teaspoonful to each cup. Infuse five minutes.

Answers to Correspondents.

Notes and Queries on Dress, Fashion, The Household, Etc.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. Our readers are cordially invited to use this column freely. If you require any information, write to us and we shall be happy to answer you to the best of our ability.

2. Letters requiring answers in next month's number should be forwarded as early as possible in the month, but not later than the 1st. of the month previous to date of issue, to ensure reply.

3. All letters should be addressed to the Editor of McCall's Magazine, 142-146 W. 14th St., New York City.

MRS. S. K., Virginia.—1. Fine serge, cheviot, Henrietta cloth, twine canvas, or silk and wool novelties would all be stylish and suitable for your new gown. 2. Skirts with fan pleated backs are very fashionable. All our skirt patterns hang well. Why not make your skirt like 4972, published in the present number of this magazine.

A SUBSCRIBER.—We have not space in this column to give directions for knitting. As you can well see, your one answer would take up all the room we can spare to the exclusion of everything else. Next month we intend publishing directions both for knitted and crocheted bed socks.

C. H., Vienna, Georgia.—It would certainly not be permissible for a young lady in deep mourning to wear colors at a wedding. Mourning is never laid aside for any purpose whatever until the time of wearing it has expired. To attend a family wedding, a gown of pure white, perhaps relieved by a bunch of natural violets in the bodice, is appropriate. 2. Strict etiquette demands that mourning should be worn for two years for a parent, but many people sensibly shorten the time to one year. 3. Second mourning is seldom worn nowadays. But if donned it should be put on at the end of the first year. 4. Your subscription expired in June, 1897.

MRS. L. H., Brockton, Mass.—Skirts are made both plain and trimmed at present. A trimmed skirt is, perhaps, the most dressy. Have your skirt trimmed down each side of the front breadth with fancy black silk braid similar to the costume illustrated on page 135 of the December McCall's. Figured silk and lace would be very pretty and appropriate for the decoration of the bodice, but I should use fancy black silk braid to match the skirt trimming, instead of the passementerie.

RETTA.—There is certainly no strict rule in this matter, but common sense usually dictates that a man should not marry before he is twenty-five. He rarely knows his own mind before he has reached that age. 2. Generally speaking it is better for the wife to have the advantage of youth on her side, as, unfortunately, the ordinary woman ages more quickly than the ordinary man. But this is a question each couple must decide for themselves. Public opinion declares—and in such matters public opinion being based on experience is usually right—that the wife should be the younger of the two for the reasons stated above.

ALIDA.—There is no such thing as "Indian Spring."

HARDEST WATER

made soft as cream; and you and baths go hand in hand.

Wright's Bath Perfume Tablets.

A soluble tablet of concentrated luxury, which at once dissolves in the bath, and thereby imparts to it a delicious and clinging odor, rendering the daily plunge far more inviting than ever. It softens and beautifies the skin, leaving it delightfully cool and refreshed, and communicates to it the most delightful aroma. A tablet—a half-tablet, dissolved in your bath makes a direct invitation you cannot resist; you accept eagerly, and come forth refreshed.

The Bath-Perfume is the accessory par excellence for every bath-room. It is indispensable—as you will yourself say; the refined embellishment for the bath. Unrivalled also for removing sunburn, tan, freckles, as a sachet, for the nursery, sick-room and foot-bath.

Sold on all toilet counters. Ask your dealer for it, or send 40c. for a large box. Sample furnished on receipt of 3c. in stamps.

CHARLES WRIGHT & CO.,
Chemists, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS Gents Ladies $100 A MONTH AND EXPENSES. WE FURNISH EVERYTHING.

You work at home or travel, showing, appointing agents, and taking orders. Patented "Quaker" Bath Cabinet. 97,000 sold. Demand unlimited. Home necessity. **Turkish, Hot Air, Vapor, Sulphur or Medicated Baths at Home. 5 cts.** Purifies system, **produces Cleanliness, Health, Strength.** Prevents disease, obesity. **Cures Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,** LaGrippe, **Malaria,** Eczema, Catarrh, Female Ills, Blood, Skin, Nerve, Kidney troubles. **Beautifies Complexion.** Guaranteed best made. Price, $5. Wt., 5 lbs. Write today. **Book Free. K. WORLD MFG. CO., Cincinnati, O.**

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Comes to those who sell the latest ODORLESS and SMOKELESS FRYING PAN. New article, a GOLDMINE for men and women agents. Can be sold in every family. Good Pay. Address BEVERIDGE MFG. CO., Box 968, Baltimore, Md.

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OPIUM HABIT AND DRUNKENNESS **Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.**

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PATENTS Thos. P. Simpson, Washington, D.C. No attorney's fee until patent obtained. **Write for Inventors Guide.**

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LADIES Mail 2c. stamp for sealed instructions how to improve your forms by using our **DEVELOPER.** Guaranteed. 24 page illustrated catalogue for 6 cents. Address EMMA TOILET BAZAR, 44 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

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McCall's Magazine for February.

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How to Take Measures for Patterns.

Measurements for McCall Patterns.

Garments requiring Bust Measure.—Pass the measure around the body over the fullest part of the bust—close under the arm—a little higher in the back—draw closely, not too tight.

Garments requiring Waist Measure.—Pass the measure around the waist—draw moderately tight.

Ladies' Sleeves.—Pass the measure around the muscular part of the arm (about one inch below the armhole), drawing the tape closely.

Ladies' Capes.—Small size—corresponds with 32 and 34 inches—Medium size—36 and 38 inches—Large size—40, 42 and 44 inches—bust measurements.

Measurements for McCall Patterns.

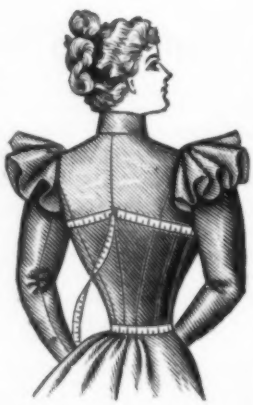
Ladies' Collars.—Small size is 13 to 14 inches—Medium size—14½ to 15 inches—Large size—15½ to 16 inches—neck measurements.

Garments for Misses, Girls and Children, should be measured by the same directions as given for ladies. When ordering these patterns, give age also.

Mens' and Boys' Garments.—Coats, Vests, etc. Pass the measure under the jacket, around the breast, draw moderately tight.

For Trousers.—Pass the measure around the waist.

For Shirts.—Pass the measure around the collar-band, and allow one inch. When ordering patterns for Boys, give the age also.

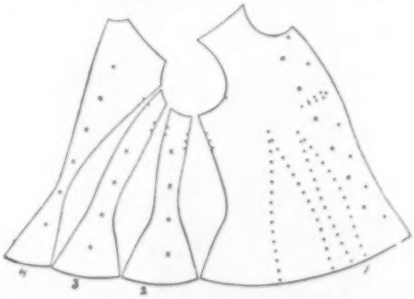


HOW TO USE A McCALL BAZAR PATTERN.

BY THE aid of a good pattern, dressmaking becomes a very simple art. For this purpose the celebrated McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS are superior in every respect. In fact, many ladies invariably refer to them as "the reliable patterns." Not only is a perfect fit guaranteed (if a proper size is selected), but the appearance of any figure is sure to be improved by wearing a bodice cut after these designs. They are made with curved seams perfectly adapted to the human form. A garment may be fitted by a McCALL PATTERN with none of the troublesome alteration and guesswork that are absolutely necessary, when one of the many carelessly cut patterns now upon the market is employed.

Another great point in favor of the McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS, is the ease with which they may be put together without possibility of mistake. The whereabouts of all plaits, gathers, biases etc., are plainly marked by crosses and perforations. For instance; one cross shows where a garment is to be plaited; two crosses show where it is to be gathered; three crosses denote the place where there is no seam. All seams are very carefully notched to show how they may be put together. Every separate piece of the pattern is stamped by large round perforations to mark the position in which the pattern is to be laid on the material, while the written directions that appear on each envelope are so simple that they cannot be misunderstood by the merest novice. For Ladies, we cut each pattern in 5 or more sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. If the pattern is suitable for stout figures, two or more extra sizes are cut. For Misses, our patterns are also cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Girl's patterns, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Children's, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years, and Infants up to three years. Ladies' capes, collarettes, etc., are usually cut in three sizes, small, medium and large.

To make a garment, take one of these patterns, double your lining, pin on the pattern and carefully trace around it with a tracing wheel. Then cut out the lining, allowing half an inch extra outside the tracing for seams everywhere, except at the shoulder and under-arm seams, where you must allow one inch in case of alteration. Where inturns are allowed, trace through the holes. For full-busted figures, a dart should be taken up in the front of the lining only, as indicated by the perforations. Lay the lining on the material doubled and cut the material the same size as the lining. Baste lining and material together on the tracing for a guide to sew by. This retains the shape of the pattern. The lining should be basted a trifle fuller than the material lengthwise. Next baste your garment closely, with the exception of the shoulder and the under-arm seams, which should be pinned on the outside. It is now ready for fitting. Try on and pin the garment together where traced on the front, and shape to the figure. If the garment is too tight or too loose, alter it where the large seams are on the shoulder and under the arms. It can also be taken in or let out in the centre of the back, but never alter the darts or side seams, and do not cut off the darts until the garment is fitted. Before making the collar, fit the stiffening and shape it to the neck when fitting, and put a tracing where it sews on. When your seams are stitched they should be notched and thoroughly pressed open. Put bone casings on very full, and if bones are used they should be soaked to make them pliable enough to bear the needle. Both sleeves and skirts can be lengthened or shortened at the bottom. Put the inner seam of the sleeve to the notch in the arm hole. Do not forget to allow all seams for making. In cutting always double the material. Place both right sides together. Care should be taken to have the material run the same way. Cloth should be cut with the nap running down, velvet up. To match figured or striped goods, pin the figures together before cutting. The secret of dressmaking is in basting and pressing.



A FAC-SIMILE OF THE McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS.

Observe the beautiful curves—fine proportions—and beautifully shaped front—all of our patterns are cut according to above MODEL. That is the reason we have sold

MILLIONS—AND NO COMPLAINTS.

No. 1, Indicates—The Front Piece.
No. 2, Indicates—Under-arm-Piece.
No. 3, Indicates—The Side Back Piece.
No. 4, Indicates—Back Piece.

The large holes **O** in each piece, indicate, how the pattern is to be placed on the straight of the goods.

The several small holes in piece No. 1, running from the bottom to the bust, indicate the darts.

The 7 small holes in piece No. 1, at the bust, indicate, a dart to be taken up in lining only, for full busted figures.

The 7 small holes running near front edge lengthwise of piece No. 1, indicate the inturn.

The several notches in each piece indicate how the pattern is put together.

The notch in piece No. 1, at the arm size, indicates, where to place the inner seam of the sleeve.

Allow for Seams not less than one inch on inside of piece No. 1, and right side of piece No. 2. Allow ½ inch on left side of piece No. 2, and on each side of pieces Nos. 3 and 4, and one inch on shoulder seams, front and back.

It is impossible to cut a pattern for the general public and make a reliable and uniform width allowance, various textures of goods requiring different width of seams.

All patterns issued by us have the name of James McCall rinted on the enveloe.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.

Remittances should be made in a Post-Office Money-Order, New York Draft, or an Express Money-Order payable to McCALL'S MAGAZINE. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter, Post-Office Money Order Fees:—Under $2.50, 3 cts.; $2.50 and less tnan $5, 5 cts.; $5 and less than $10, 8 cts.

THE McCall Bazar Patterns have been known for 27 years as "The Reliable Patterns." They always fit. We never receive any complaints. They are economical—no alterations necessary. They are for sale in many of the leading stores throughout the United States. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Patterns always sent the same day order is received.

The Blue Wrapper.

DO NOT forget that when you receive your McCALL'S MAGAZINE in a blue wrapper, it means that your subscription expires with that issue and that we hope you will renew it promptly.

FREE PATTERN BLANK.

49 DATE.....189

THE McCALL COMPANY,
142-146 WEST 14TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Enclosed find fifty cents for one years' subscription to McCALL'S MAGAZINE, beginning with the .....

number and a FREE pattern. No..... Size.....

Name.....

Post-Office..... County.....

St. No. (if necessary..... State.....

MAIL ORDER BLANK.

McCALL COMPANY,
144-146 WEST 14TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Enclosed find.....cents, for which send Pattern

No..... Size.....

Name.....

Address.....

.....

If you do not wish to mutilate your magazine by using the above blanks, write a letter similarly worded. Be sure to give correct number and size of pattern wanted.

4847.—Little Boys' Coat, requires for medium size 2 yards material 40 inches wide. Cut in 3 sizes, 1, 2 and 3 years.
Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4924.—Girls' Dress (with Four-Gored Skirt), requires for medium size, 3⅜ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.
Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4874.—Little Boys' Kilt Suit, requires for three year old size, 2 yards light material 36 inches wide for kilt and 1½ yards dark material 36 inches wide for blouse. Cut in 2 sizes, 2 and 3 years.
Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4942.—Ladies' Tea Gown or Wrapper (which may be made round length if desired), requires for medium size, 8¼ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.
Regular price, 30 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4936.—Girls' Dress, requires for medium size, 3½ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years.
Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4928.—Misses' Costume (with Five-Gored Skirt), requires for medium size, 15⅓ yards plain material 36 inches wide and 4¼ yards plaid material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.
Regular price, 30 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4900.—Child's Cloak, requires for medium size, 2⅞ yards material 40 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years.
Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents

4892.—Girls' Dress, requires for medium size, 3½ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.
Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4932.—Misses' and Girls' Double-Breasted Jacket, requires for medium size, 2⅛ yards material 40 inches wide. Cut in 9 sizes, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.
Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4935.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size, 2⅞ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4938.—Ladies' Double-Breasted Coat, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 40 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4912.—Infants' Wrapper, requires 2½ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in one size.
Price, 10 cents.

ALL PATTERNS

10c. and 15c.

NONE HIGHER.

4832.—Misses' Jacket, requires for medium size, 2⅛ yards material 40 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.
Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4851.—Misses' Circular Skirt (with Front Gore), requires for medium size, 2⅞ yards material 40 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.
Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4931.—Ladies' Bell Skirt, requires for medium size, 4⅝ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.
Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4920.—Misses' Blouse Waist, requires for medium size, 2½ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 years.
Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4921.—Misses' Five-Gored Skirt (with Fan-Pleated Back), requires for medium size, 3¼ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.
Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4598.—Infants' House Sacque, requires 1¼ yards material 27 inches wide. Cut in one size.
Price, 15 cents.

4939.—Ladies' Waist (to be made with a High or Low Neck and with Long or Short Sleeves), requires for medium size, 4½ yards material 22 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4661.—Boys' Vest, requires for medium size, ½ yard material 48 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Price, 15 cents.

4923.—Ladies' Basque, requires for medium size, 2⅞ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4639.—Girl Doll's Set. Cut in 3 sizes, 15, 18 and 20 inches.
Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4937.—Child's Dress, requires for medium size, 2⅞ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years.
Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4919.—Child's Cloak, requires for medium size, 2⅞ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.
Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4884.—Ladies' Lounging Robe or Morning Wrapper, requires for medium size, 5½ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
Regular price, 30 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4891.—Child's Dress, requires for medium size, 2¼ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years.
Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4922.—Ladies' Russian Blouse Waist, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4836.—Girls' Dress, requires for medium size, 4 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.
Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4917.—Ladies' Cape (with Dolman Back), requires for medium size, 4 yards material 27 inches wide. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large.
Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4940.—Ladies' Russian Blouse Waist, requires for medium size, 4 yards material 22 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents

4903.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size, 2⅛ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.
Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4895.—Ladies' Two-Piece Circular Skirt (to be made with or without a seam in front), requires for medium size, 4 yards material 44 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.
Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4929.—Misses' Russian Blouse Costume (with Bell Skirt), requires for medium size, 5 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.
Regular price, 30 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

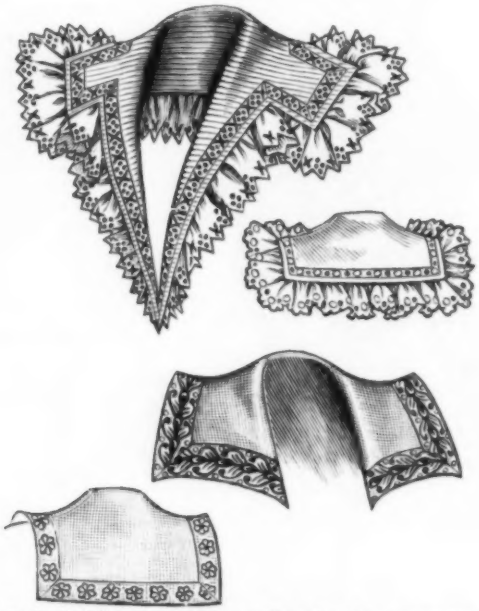
4828.—Ladies' Jacket, requires for medium size, 2⅝ yards material 40 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4809.—Ladies' Fancy Collars, require for medium size, ⅞ yard all-over embroidery and 5½ yards embroidery edging for round collar and cuffs; ½ yard lawn, 4 yards lace edging and 2⅝ yards lace insertion for pointed collar. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large.
Price, 10 cents.

4726.—Misses' and Girls' Fancy Collar, requires for medium size, ⅞ yard material 22 inches wide. Lace ruffle represented, 1¼ yards; all-over lace, ½ yard; ribbon, 4½ yards. Cut in 3 sizes, 9, 12 and 16 years.
Price, 10 cents.

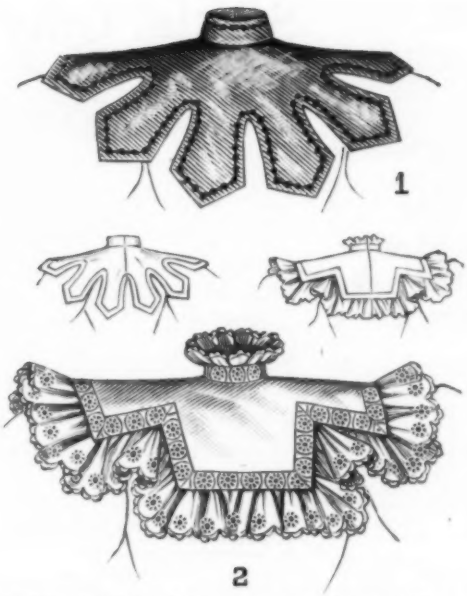
4782.—Ladies' Waist Decoration, requires for medium size, 1 yard material 36 inches wide. Lace insertion represented, 3 yards; lace edging, 8 yards; satin ribbon, 2½ yards. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large.
Price, 10 cents.

4823.—Children's Collars and Cuffs, require for 9 year old size, for pointed collar and cuffs, ½ yard pique 27 inches wide, 5 yards embroidery and 3½ yards insertion; for square collar and cuffs, ¾ yard pique 27 inches wide, 5 yards embroidery and 3½ yards beading. Cut in 4 sizes, 3, 6, 9 and 12 years.
Price, 10 cents.

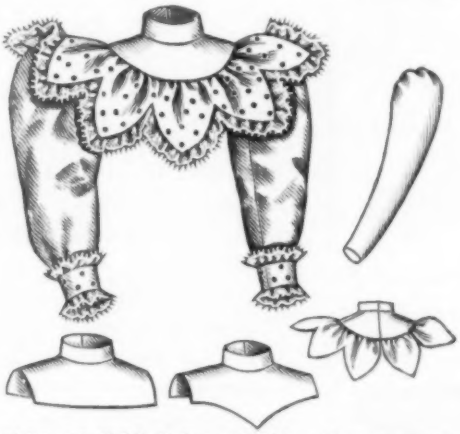


4824.—Ladies' Collars, require for medium size, for collar with tabs, ⅝ yard material 36 inches wide, 4½ yards embroidery and 3 yards insertion; for short collar, ⅜ yard material 36 inches wide and 2 yards insertion. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large.
Price, 10 cents

4485.—Child's Petticoat, requires for medium size, 1⅜ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 3 sizes, 6 months, 1 and 2 years.
Price, 15 cents.



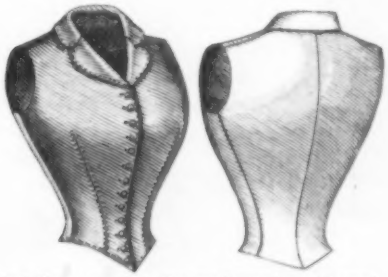
4449.—Children's Collars (with square and pointed tabs for wear with dresses), each collar requires for the medium size, ½ yard material. No. 1 collar requires 3¼ yards gimp; No. 2 collar requires 4 yards lace and 2 yards insertion. Cut in 7 sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years. Price, 10 cents.



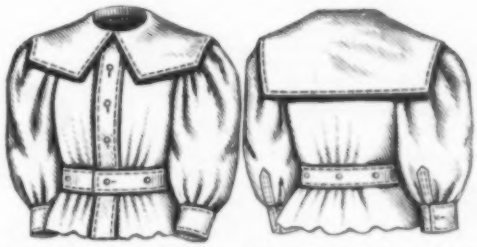
4841.—Girls' and Child's Yokes and Bishop Sleeves, require for medium size, for square or pointed yoke, ⅝ yard material 36 inches wide; for round yoke with bertha, ¾ yard material 36 inches wide, and 4 yards lace edging, and 1 yard material 36 inches wide for the sleeves. Cut in 8 sizes, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Price, 10 cents.

4822.—Infants' First Short Dress and Petticoat, requires 2½ yards material 36 inches wide for dress, and 1⅜ yards material 36 inches wide for petticoat for 1 year old size. Cut in 2 sizes, 6 months and 1 year. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

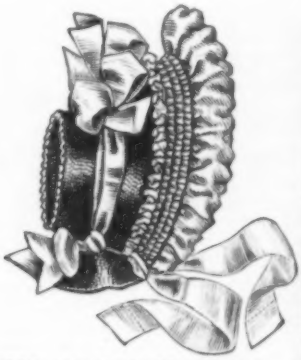
4795.—Infants' Dress, requires 3 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in one size.
Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4933.—Ladies' Vest, requires for medium size, 1⅛ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price, 10 cents.



4503.—Boys' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size, 1⅞ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years.
Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4904.—Little Girls' Booth-Tucker Bonnet, requires for medium size, ½ yard material 36 inches wide. Cut in 4 sizes, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Price, 10 cents.

4713.—Infants' Fancy Bib, requires ½ yard silk 22 inches wide. Cut in one size. Price, 10 cents.

NEW SILVERWARE OFFER.

By a lucky purchase, we are enabled to offer some premiums in silverware that will astonish our club-raisers, although they are accustomed to surprises in this department.

Last year we slaughtered solid gold rings and gold plated chains, using an immense number from the stock of a bankrupt jeweler. Now we offer some beautiful articles in sterling silver triple-plated ware. Every article we offer is selected with reference to value, durability and beauty. Every lady who avails herself of our marvelous offers, will be an object of admiration in her community for her judgment in working for a magazine that has never broken a promise. What we offer is as follows:

REDUCED SIZE.

Offer No. A 23.

For $1.00 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to 2 addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive the following beautiful gifts:

1 pair silver salt or pepper shakers, (triple plate);
2 silver napkin rings, engraved, 1¼ inches wide, (triple plate).

Offer No. A 24.

For $1.50 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to 3 addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive the following beautiful gifts, (15 cents extra must be sent for postage on this offer):

1 engraved silver cup;
2 pairs silver salt and pepper shakers;
2 silver napkin rings (as in offer A 23).

Offer No. A 25.

For $2.00 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to four addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive one of the following beautiful gifts, (15 cents extra must be sent for postage and packing):

1 handsome silver cake basket on standard (triple-plate), or
1 handsome silver sugar bowl with cover (triple-plate), or
1 handsome gold lined silver cream pitcher (triple-plate), or
1 handsome gold lined spoon holder, or
all of the articles in the following combination:
2 pairs (4) silver salt and pepper shakers (as above);
2 silver cups (as above);
2 napkin rings (as above).

Offer No. A 26.

For $5.50 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to five addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender will receive the following, (15 cents extra must be sent for postage and packing):

1 handsome silver teapot (may also be used for coffee), full size, engraved; or else
3 pairs (6) salt and pepper shakers, and 6 napkin rings, as above and 1 silver cup as above.

Offer No. A 27.

For $6.00 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to twelve addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to one pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender will receive a complete tea set as a premium. Express charges must be paid by the receiver. This is certainly one of themost liberal offers ever made, and we hope our club raisers will appreciate it. The tea set is as follows:

1 silver teapot, engraved, full size (triple-plate),
1 silver sugar bowl, engraved (full size),
1 silver spoon holder (gold lined),
1 silver cream pitcher (gold lined).

No magazine has ever made such offers before. The time to work for what you want is **now**. You can easily get some, or all of the above articles of **standard value**, by using a little of your spare time. Every lady who subscribes will get more than the worth of her money, while you will get what you have wanted so long by the exertion of your talents for only a few minutes.

Address THE McCALL COMPANY,
142-146 W. 14th St., New York.

Ladies' Solid Silver Chatelaine Watch.

Style 3—A Solid Silver Ladies' Chatelaine Watch, handsome engraved case, jewelled movement, and a very good timekeeper.

Sent post-paid for $5.00, or for sixteen yearly subscribers to McCALL'S MAGAZINE.

If you haven't time to get up a club of 16 subscribers, send a club of ten subscribers at 50 cents each and $1.62 added money or a club of 5 subscribers at 50 cents each and $2.60 added money.

THE McCALL COMPANY,
142-146 West 14th Street,
New York City.

Child's or Misses' Solid Gold Band Ring.

1 added money.

This beautiful Child's or Misses' neat, hand-engraved band ring, solid gold, will be sent, post-paid, for one yearly subscriber to "McCall's Magazine" and 10 cents Address,

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The Sherlock Holmes

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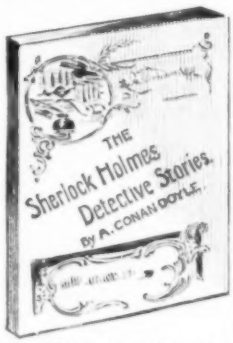

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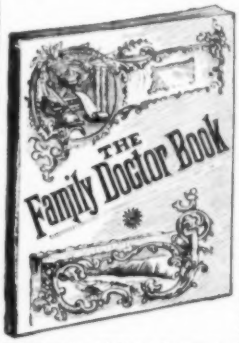

This valuable book should find a place in every American home. It will save its small cost a hundred times over every year in doctors' bills. It contains plain and simple directions for the treatment of every known disease or ailment of the human frame, and suggests simple home-remedies which will usually effect a cure without the necessity of employing a physician. The various topics are alphabetically arranged, so that any particular complaint may be referred to in a moment. Appended to the work proper is a valuable treatise entitled "Advice to Mothers," which will be found of the utmost value and usefulness to every mother, young or old. It would be a wise thing if the head of every household would buy a copy of this book. It costs but a trifle, and the value of the information it contains can hardly be measured by dollars and cents. It will tell you how to cure every ailment you have now or are ever likely to have, and you will be surprised to see how readily our common ills yield to the simple remedies given. It is a book of 64 large double-column pages, neatly bound in attractive paper covers, and it will be sent by mail post-paid upon receipt of only **Ten Cents.**

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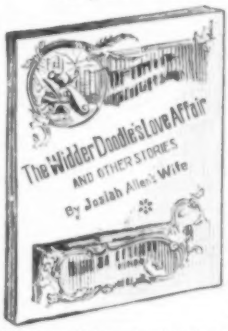
THE

Widder Doodle's Love Affair

AND OTHER STORIES.

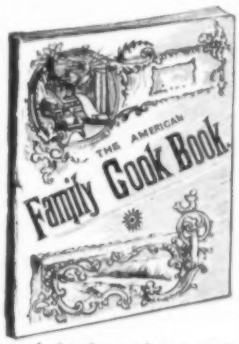
By JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE.



This book contains fifteen complete stories, descriptive of the laughable doings of the Jonesville folks, by that incomparable humorist, Josiah Allen's Wife. The titles of the fifteen stories are as follows: "The Widder Doodle's Love Affair," "Tirzah Ann's Summer Trip," "A Pleasure Exertion," "How we Took in Summer Boarders," "The Sufferens of Nathan Spooner," "The Widder Doodle as a Comforter," "Betsey Bobbit: Her Poem," "Deacon Slimpsey's Mournful Forebodings," "Borrowing the Magazine," "Melankton Spicer'ses Wife," "How the Bamberses Borrowed Josiah," "The Jonesville Serenade," "Cousin Philemy's Visit," "Betsey's Investment" and "A Nite of Trubbles." It is safe to say that this book contains some of the best things ever written by Josiah Allen's Wife, and that is saving a great deal, for she has amused a nation of fun lovers. The book is filled with droll wit and ridiculous situations, and is one of the best humorous books ever published. All who enjoy a good laugh should buy "The Widder Doodle's Love Affair." It is a book of 64 large double-column pages, neatly bound in attractive paper covers, and will be sent by mail post-paid upon receipt of only **Ten Cents.**

THE AMERICAN

Family Cook Book.



This valuable book contains more than seven hundred of the choicest recipes for Breakfast Dishes, Soups, Meats and Poultry, Fish, Vegetables, Salads and Relishes, Bread and Rolls, Jellies and Preserves, Puddings and Pies, Fancy Dishes, Cakes, Ice Cream, Summer Drinks and Confectionery, so classified as to be readily accessible, and making one of the most complete and valuable cook books ever published. This book was compiled by an experienced housekeeper, and every recipe is practical and reliable. It is the cheapest first class cook book ever published, and the need of such a work in every home is manifest. It is a book of 64 large octavo pages, neatly bound in attractive paper covers, and will be sent by mail post-paid upon receipt of only **Ten Cents.** This book contains as much matter as any 25 cent cook book published, and the quality of its recipes is far above the average.

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This new humorous book, just published, contains some of the best and most laughable anecdotes, stories and jokes ever written by Bill Nye, Max Adeler, Mark Twain, Josh Billings, Eli Perkins, and many other well-known and popular humorous writers. It is a book of 64 large double-column pages, neatly bound in attractive paper covers, and contains 22 large illustrations, which are quite as funny as the text. Altogether it is one of the best compilations of modern wit and humor by our most popular comic writers ever published. The following are the titles of some of the sketches the book contains: "How Ann Callaghan's Toothache was Healed," "Jones's Baby," "Parson Jilminson's Cow," "A Man with a Liver," "Punkin Pi," "Mrs. Cuttle's Surprise Party," "Bill Nye as an Agriculturist," "A Lively Train Load," "The Buzby Crane," "She Popped," "Uncle Josiah and his City Nephew," etc., etc. "SNAP SHOTS" will be sent by mail post-paid to any address upon receipt of **Ten Cents.**

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